TOMORROW'S 12-PAGE SUN WILL CONTAIN AN ABUNDANCE OF SPECIALS OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY. FUNNY ILLUSTRATED PAGES. THE WORLD OF SPORT, FASHION'S DESIGNS, AND THE LATEST NEWS. ORDER IT EARLY.

THE LOWELL SUN

20TH YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

KID LAVIGNE TALKS ON PROSPECTS OF PUGILISM IN ENGLAND AND EDWARD HANLON WRITES ON THE WINNER OF THE DIAMOND SCULLS. HERE ARE TWO GREAT SPECIALS. ILLUSTRATED IN TOMORROW'S SUN.

FIRST EDITION

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

GRANTED SEVERAL PETITIONS FOR PARDON YESTERDAY.

Dr. Smith the City Physician—Plans for an Electric Plant at City Farm—Removing the Wood Yard to the City Yard.

The overseers of the poor dealt charitably with the petitions for pardons of inmates at the city farm.

Yesterday when they met six or eight such petitions were received and every one was granted, notwithstanding the strong objection and negative vote of Mr. Williams.

Mr. Holgate wanted a report from the committee appointed to consider the advisability of removing the wood yard back to the city yard.

Mr. O'Brien replied that the committee intended to investigate the way other cities deal with this matter.

Mr. Holgate moved to discharge the committee, and Mr. Kimball moved as an amendment that the report be accepted as one of progress. The amendment was passed.

The secretary reported that he had asked the city solicitor who is the legal city physician. The solicitor referred him to an opinion which he had given to the city auditor in which he ruled that Dr. Smith is the lawful incumbent of the office for this year at least.

Dr. Porter, who previously held the office, has been notified.

Overseer Hunt asked the chairman to fill the vacancy in the inspector committee, as he learned from the records that Mr. Holgate had resigned therefrom. The chairman had already appointed Mr. Ela.

Chairman Hunt of the committee to whom was referred the matter of lighting the institution with electricity, gave a few estimates of the cost of the change.

Lighting by electricity, he said, will cost $5 or $6 per light to establish. That will be the first cost. The plant will cost $2500 or $3000. There will have to be two dynamos and 450 lights.

Each light will cost perhaps $1.50 or $2 per year when the plant is in working order. The total cost per year will be about $1000. The plant will pay for itself in five years. Mr. Hunt said it is his intention to have the plans drawn up by a Boston expert and then ask for bids. The report was accepted as one of progress.

The monthly report of the superintendent gave the following information: Number at the institution, 400; tramps, 21; death, 1. Colonel Pindar recommended the discharge of seven paupers and the board voted favorably.

MATRIMONIAL.

A very pleasant wedding occurred Wednesday evening at 78 Varney street when George Albert Watt and Miss Irene Acnith Ticknor were married by Rev. O. H. Denney in the presence of a few chosen friends. Charles F. Boyd was the best man Miss Carolla Watt was the bridesmaid. The happy couple will be "at home 66 D street, after Aug. 5th.

J. F. O'DONNELL
UNDERTAKER,
Market, Corner Worthen Street.
Telephone.

MILL KINDLING. I have contracted for all the kindling and Mill Butts made at Cheney's Box Shop, and can give the biggest load in the city for $1. WILLIAM COGGEN, 23 Concord St Telephone 890-3.

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SETS
Belt Pleasers, all the Novelties at
J. D. Grant, Practical Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician.
84 Merrimack St.
Particular attention to Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing

TABLES FOR EVERYBODY with one pound of our tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

Notice to Steam Boiler Makers

Office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Inspector of Buildings.

Lowell, Mass., July 28, 1897.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Supt. of Public Buildings till Saturday, the 31st day of July 1897, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the furnishing, delivering, and setting up of a steam boiler at the Colburn school building on Lawrence street, according to specifications prepared for the same at the Superintendent's office.

Specifications may now be seen at the superintendent's office.

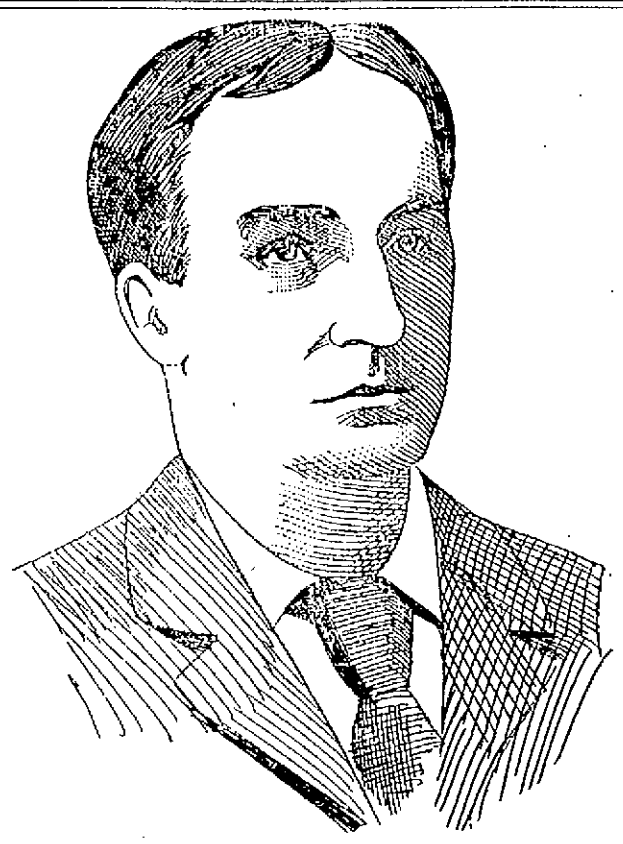
His Honor, the mayor, and the superintendent of public buildings reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Per order of

—Richard Bray,
Supt. Public Buildings.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, ss. Lowell, July 29, 1897.

You are hereby notified that on Thursday, August 5th, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m., I shall sell at public auction or private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, all the goods in boarding house of 25 rooms, at 27 and 29 Bridge street, in said Lowell, consisting of twenty chamber sets, five bedsteads, all the beds and bedding, dining room furniture, including chairs, tables, silverware, one sideboard, one range and all cooking utensils. The party that has this place can still occupy the same. All further information will be gladly given by calling on

—John McManus,
Constable of Lowell.
Room 6, Howe's building, Merrimack square



ALFRED C. WILLIAMS,
Arrested at Lynn for the Murder of John Gallo.

CITY FATHERS' MEETING

Both Branches Hold Sessions and a Joint Convention.

The $50,000 Water Loan Passed by the Aldermen—Attempt to Remove Bray and Marshall Foiled—Loan for School Buildings.

It was field night at City hall last evening, both branches meeting and business of importance being done and undone.

The proceedings in each branch were not without painful surprises to the republican members and as a result of them it is probable that some dire and awful schemes are being thought out at the Delphian shrine in Wyman's exchange.

A hungrier set of republican members never sought the scalp of a democratic office holder. Like a flock of buzzards around a slaughter house, they waited and waited for their prey and the prey came not and they're waiting yet.

When the members of the lower branch were foiled in their attempts to remove Avery Marshall and Dick Bray they called a recess and rushed to a man to their brainy brothers of the upper branch, and they found their brainy brothers as badly off as themselves.

The principal business transacted consisted of the final passage of the $50,000 loan to the water board, the passage of resolutions to pave Gorham and Chelmsford streets; and the appropriation in concurrence of $575 from the general fund to the appropriation for the Fourth of July, and the efforts of Alderman Lawrence as a funny man.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mayor Courtney called the aldermen to order and Alderman Pierce was absent. As a result Alderman Lawrence essayed to furnish fun for the board and he succeeded better than he knew.

One of his jokes was: "Alderman Goward speaks of 'pure water and pure motives,' which reminds me of the story of the fisherman who blew his horn for sell fish (selfish motives)."

"You say that officially?" said Mayor Courtney, and the young alderman admitted that he was trying to be funny.

Later on he said that the water was dangerous on account of the "algiers" in it.

By assignment, the first business was the granting of hearings on the petitions of Joseph Mullin for license to move a building and of Mizael Jodoin for license to set up and run a stationary steam engine.

No person appeared either in favor of or against either petition and both were passed.

A joint order from the Common Council was read asking for a joint convention to hear J. S. Campois et al. on a joint street report, and the board voted to go into joint convention.

Reassembling, after the joint convention, new communications, petitions, etc., were received and referred.

A communication from the common council was received notifying the board that certain surveyors of lumber had been elected in concurrence.

Petitions for grading streets, laying sidewalks, building sewers, etc., were referred; also a notice of a suit against the city by John Francis.

Joint reports on streets were made and resolutions were introduced and passed.

The report of the finance committee was accepted.

A joint resolution transferring $300 to the Fine street school, and $760 to the Lincoln school was passed unanimously.

The joint resolution appropriating $575 from the general fund to the Fourth of July appropriation was passed unanimously, although Alderman Hooper hesitated for a moment.

Alderman Goward's order amending and then acquiesced with a faint "yes."

A resolution was adopted granting a petition for an electric light on Oak street.

Petitions for sewers in State and Carter streets were ordered seven days in the city clerk's office.

a rule of the board of aldermen was then brought up.

Alderman Cosgrove didn't think the order should be rushed through and he moved that it be referred to the joint committee on rules.

This was voted down, and Alderman Cosgrove immediately gave notice of a reconsideration at the next meeting, thus preventing further action on the order.

Several building licenses were granted, with the usual restrictions.

An invitation was received from the city messenger of Lawrence asking the Lowell city council to play a game of base ball some time within two weeks.

Alderman Derby moved that it be accepted in concurrence and that the members pay their own expenses, whether the game be played in Lowell or Lawrence. The motion was passed unanimously.

The matter of reconsidering the vote authorizing the paving of Charles street with asphaltina came up on the motion made by Alderman Derby at the last meeting.

After a little talk by Alderman Hooper, the motion was lost 7 to 1.

Next came the matter of reconsidering the passage of a resolution to borrow $50,000 for driven wells as amended.

The motion was made at the last meeting by Alderman Peirce and it was unanimously voted to reconsider.

Alderman Howe then moved to amend by striking out $28,000 as proposed by Alderman Peirce and inserting $50,000, as originally.

Alderman Goward spoke strongly in favor of the loan.

Alderman Hooper argued against the amendment and moved to amend the amendment by substituting $41,000 for $50,000.

Aldermen Lawrence and Howe opposed the amendment to the amendment.

The vote on the question stood 7 to 1 against the amendment.

On the final passage of the resolution the vote stood 7 to 1 in favor, Alderman Cosgrove voting in the negative, and the resolution was declared carried.

The joint resolution to pave Gorham street from the Boston & Maine crossing to the entrance of the Edson cemetery was adopted in concurrence by unanimous vote.

An amendment was attached to the original draft calling for the laying of smooth paving for a width of four feet on either side.

The resolution to pave Chelmsford street was then passed. Alderman Howe voting in the negative.

Alderman Cosgrove then moved that the resolution granting a hearing to Flora A. Brown be taken from the table, but it was voted down, 7 to 1.

The reconsideration of the vote at the last meeting whereby Supt. Bray was removed was voted down and Alderman Derby moved to proceed to the election of a superintendent of public buildings and Alderman Cosgrove moved as an amendment that the matter be indefinitely postponed arguing that the superintendent should be allowed to complete work on the new school houses. This was voted down and a wrangle ensued in the midst of which Alderman Cosgrove's motion to adjourn was carried.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the common council was called at eight o'clock by President Penn, 25 members being present.

The first business taken up was the street report instructing the committee to prepare and submit a resolution to lay out and accept Ward street. It was accepted and the resolution for same was also passed.

The joint resolution, amended, to borrow $45,000—$25,000 for the Varnum school and $20,000 for the Moody street school was also passed.

The joint report instructing the city engineer to define the lines of all streets, commons, landings, etc., was accepted and the committee's report to pave Gorham street was taken up.

The resolution to have Gorham street from the Boston & Maine depot to the Edson cemetery was then taken up and amended by Councilman Taylor seconded by Councilman Scott to read that four feet of the street on either side next the edgestones be laid with concrete for the benefit of bicyclists. The resolution as amended was passed.

Petitions to accept Dunfey street, to grade West street and for sidewalks on Davenport and Pine streets, Howard and Gates and Section streets were properly referred, as were petitions of Kate M. Snyder for damages to real estate and Ellen Mason for personal injuries.

The report of the fire department committee in regard to fire alarm boxes was accepted and reports recommending sidewalks on Aiken, Pleasant, Marshall, Porter, Stevens, and Pine streets were referred to the city clerk's office, as according to rules.

An invitation to play ball with the Lawrence city council was accepted.

Councilman Ames moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the city messenger for the pretty buttonhole bouquets he furnished the members at the last meeting and it was carried.

A communication from the Evans Hot Water system in regard to the heating of the city hall and Memorial building was received. Before it was voted upon, Councilman Jim Smith, the orator of the council, got up and expressed the hope that the matter wouldn't be referred to the lands and buildings committee, as the committee is powerless to do anything, and he made a long speech about the heating system in the Highland school, and as soon as he had finished it was referred to that committee.

The joint resolution to place fire alarm boxes at the corner of Fifth and Bridge streets, Liberty and School streets, and Chelmsford and Plain streets, was passed. This places a box convenient to Councilman Lang's drug store at Liberty and School streets.

At this point Councilman Miskella moved to adjourn, but Councilman Hosea moved to vote for "supervisors" of highways. He nominated the superintendent of streets and the city engineer and they were elected, though not by ballot.

The aldermen were then notified that the council was ready at 9 o'clock for a joint convention.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

The aldermen came in directly and Mayor Courtney read the order for a joint convention on the petition of J. S. Campos and Lizzie O'Loughlin protesting against sidewalks being laid on D street, between Powell and School streets, and on C Street, between Powell and School.

Mrs. Campos, who owns all the abutting land but 40 feet, of the distance in question, objected, as she could see no need for it, as the land has not been improved. In relation to the C street petition, Mrs. Loughlin said that the five abutters on the portion of the street in question, and the others, Mrs. Flora Morse, Mr. Morgan. The last named said that "further up the street if they desired such ornaments he would not object." That closed both hearings.

THAT COMMONS AFFAIR.

Immediately after the joint convention the mayor's veto of the common ordinance providing for the election of the superintendent of commons by the city council was taken up and read by Pres. Penn.

The vote was then taken as the names were called and Lorenzo E. Smith voting with the democrats, made the vote 17 to 10 in favor of passing the ordinance over the mayor's veto, and losing it, as it takes a two-thirds vote to pass it over the mayor's veto, and Avery Marshall holds his position.

Then the charter commission matter came up and the names selected to be voted upon were John J. Flatman, Chas. H. Richardson, Dr. S. J. Johnson and J. Joseph O'Connor.

"Mr. President, must we vote for two democrats and two republicans?" cried Councilman Jim Smith, in a worried tone.

"You must," said the president.

And Jim will do penance for a week for being obliged to vote for a democrat.

All four were elected by the council.

Orator Jim Smith then made a motion that a ballot be taken for a superintendent of public buildings as there is a vacancy and Reformer Lang seconded it loudly and a number of times.

Councilman Miskella raised a point of order on the motion stating that there was no vacancy as the vote to remove him by the aldermen was held up by a motion to reconsider and that the aldermen had not given official notice of a vacancy.

President Penn decided the point well taken and the matter was dropped.

The petition for sidewalk on C street concerning which the hearing was held, was then taken up and after some talk on the matter it was referred back to the committee on streets, as was the D street petition.

The council then took a recess of 15 minutes, Councilman L. E. Smith again voting with the democrats as did Councilman White for adjournment.

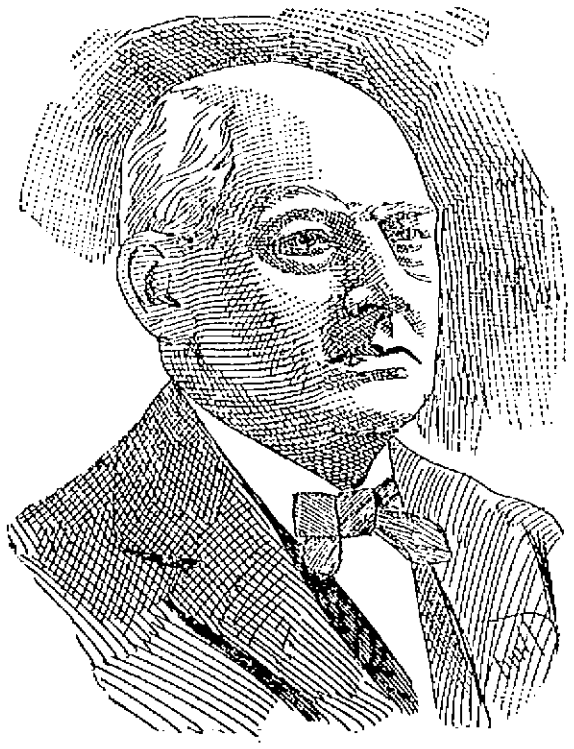
That 15 minutes was the longest on record. The councilmen flocked around the board of aldermen listening to Alderman Lawrence's efforts as a funny man. At 11 o'clock the 15 minutes were not up.

It was 11.35 when they reassembled, some of the members having gone home. They had waited those long hours for nothing, expecting the action of Bray's removal which never came. Councilman Taylor moved a reconsideration of the action of the mayor's veto at the next meeting.

A resolution authorizing the purchase and location of the M.M.A. pictures was passed.

The joint resolution to pay Smith Bros. $40,000 for the driven well plant they put in for the city came next, but it was not given its final passage, owing to the fact that but few of the members remained for it. Councilman Scott gave notice of reconsideration at the next meeting.

Shortly before midnight the council adjourned.



The Late John P. Lowell of the Lowell Arms Co.

2 O'CLOCK

COL. T. JOHNSTON

A Lowell Veteran, Now of So. Carolina.

SAYS THE SOUTH WILL RIVAL NEW ENGLAND.

In Textile Industries at Early Day.

Col. F. H. Johnson of South Carolina is is spending a portion of his vacation in this city, making his headquarters at the Merrimac house and visiting from time to time his numerous friends throughout this city. A native of Ireland, Col Johnson came to Lowell while a mere boy and remained here until commissioned in the Thirtieth Mass., in which he bore the rank of Major.

Col. Johnston was brevoted as major by President Johnson for gallant and heroic service during the war.

The thirtieth was the last to be mustered out of the service, having been retained fifteen months on military duty after Lee's surrender. Col. Johnston bears his years remarkably well being robust, vigorous and cheerful. He can relate many interesting reminiscences of ante war times in Lowell, especially of his experience with the old Phalanx company. The Lowell survivors of Co. C, which now number but 7 gave Col. Johnston a complimentary outing at Lakeview on Wednesday and the occasion offered the comrades an opportunity to recount their experiences and relate stories of war times.

On leaving the army Col. Johnston settled in the south, buying out a cotton plantation and following the business of Planter for many years or until he was appointed collector of the port of Charleston in South Carolina. This office he held under Arthur and again under Harrison, having been dropped during the first Cleveland administration.

Of late years he has been prominent in politics and figured in one of the most remarkable congressional contests in the entire country.

It was in the Seventh South Carolina district. He is a republican and his democratic opponent was then as now, J. W. Stokes.

He was a candidate for the 54th congress and the contest was so close and the manner of conducting the election so loose that he unseated his opponent.

Another contest almost precisely similar is now pending, and would have come up for consideration at the extra session of congress had Speaker Reed appointed his committees. It will come up in December, and Col. Johnson is confident of defeating his opponent.

He has visited Lowell every few years since the war, and is favorably impressed with the growth of the city. He admires particularly the elegant stores along Merrimack street, the fine buildings recently created and the excellent equipment of the electric railroad, which he says is the best he has seen anywhere in the country except in Washington. In that city the underground trolley system is used in the main thoroughfares except on Pennsylvania avenue where the cable system is employed. The overhead trolley, however, is used in the suburbs of Washington.

Judging from the rapid growth of the city in recent years I see no reason why your citizens should not look forward to a greater Lowell that will take in Dracut, the Chelmsfords, Billerica and all other suburban towns.

When asked whether the South would in the near future be in a condition to compete successfully with New England in textile manufactures Col. Johnston said:

I will not venture an opinion upon any state except that in which I reside. In South Carolina the textile industry is growing, I might say, rapidly, mills are being erected, equipped and operated largely through northern agencies and by northern skill and capital.

Suppose a local company erects the building and applies to northern concerns such as the Lowell Machine shop for machinery, the machinery is furnished for part payment in money and part in shares of the company's stock. Then again mill men of large experience in the north, mostly New England, see the advantages of the south for manufacturing industries in its being nearer to the base of supplies namely, coal and cotton and he having the advantage of cheaper labor.

The south can compete successfully with New England in coarse fabrics and will in due time gradually advance to finer fabrics, but at present the capital and perhaps the export skill is lacking to produce the finer grades of prints.

In the southern mills negro labor is being employed and with fair success. The whites in parts of the south are known as "sand tillers," and many of them lack the reliability necessary in operatives of a large factory. Mill men in South Carolina are having fair success with negro labor, as the colored operatives, as a rule, appreciate the opportunity of advancement to high wages and give their best energies to the work.

"On the whole I see no reason why New England will not in the long run have reason to look out for her laurels in preserving her supremacy in the textile industries.

WATER SUPPLY DISCUSSED.

CITIZENS OF NORTH BILLERICA HOLD MASS MEETING.

The citizens of North Billerica held a mass meeting at the Republican club last evening, about 100 being present.

Mr. Joseph Ellis called to order and F. S. Clark of the committee on water works was the first speaker. He presented the water works question, ably showing the advantages to be gained, and he read several letters from other towns in regard to their supplies.

Mr. Charles Kohlrausch, also of the water committee, spoke of the great necessity of a water works. A few questions were asked by some present in regard to the water works, and a committee of 15 was appointed to consider the question, as follows: Roger Barrington, Thomas Talbot, A. W. Holden, F. S. Clark, J. F. Talbot, C. H. Kohlrausch, William Maxwell, Joseph Ellis, Edward McMahon, L. W. Buckley, Martin Conway, John Mahoney, Timothy Mahoney, and E. W. Livingston.

Saturday morning at 11 o'clock there will be sold at Keyes' auction sale, a black pacer, and one chestnut trotting horse. Also a road wagon and Goddard buggy, and two sets of light harnesses. These are the property of a gentleman from Medford, and will be sold for what they will bring.

At 10.30 we shall sell ten bicycles, fully warranted, and equipped with all modern improvements.

—C. F. Keyes, Auctioneer.

WHY NOT?

If you are economizing, why not look over your printing bills and see if you are paying too much for printing? Call at this office and get prices on your work and see if we cannot save money for you.

TWELVE-PAGE SUN SATURDAY.

Hood's Pills
Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Fishion Corner
REMODELLING SALE.
Men's Trousers
About this time of the season, the need is becoming apparent of a pair of new trousers to make the old suit pull out the remainder of the season. You will find the effect will be surprising. A small outlay will make a new suit of the old one.
We are offering a choice line of Men's Fine Trousers in
Fancy Cheviots, Worsteds and Cassimeres.
These are all new, fresh goods and have sold at $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00. The make and fit are the best and are all bunched in one lot at
$3.00.
See them in our windows.
SPECIAL—We have about 75 Vests in positive and small men's sizes, the accumulation of many lots that have sold at $1.50 and $2.00, marked to
50c.
Opp. City Hall.
Merrimack Clothing Company

Clearing up Summer goods goes on bravely.

Young Mens' Trousers, Cassimere and Cheviots that have been $2.00 and $3.00, now $1.00 a pair.

Young Mens' Trousers that have been $3.00 and $4.00, now $1.50 a pair.

Mens' Trousers, Hamilton all wool Cassimeres now 95 cents a pair.

Mens' all wool Hair Line Trousers now $1.25.

These two lots at a third off regular prices.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

RE-INFORCEMENTS TIMELY.

TRIBESMEN ATTACKED THE SOLDIERS AGAIN LAST NIGHT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Simla, India, July 30.—Camp Malakand was attacked by tribesmen again last night. After a desperate battle, the natives were finally dispersed. The Bonerwals have risen, but the situation is somewhat relieved by the arrival of reinforcements.

DEATHS.

FLEMING—William Fleming, aged 9 years, son of Patrick and Bridget Fleming, died yesterday at their home, 126 Adams street. Funeral tomorrow afternoon.

HOLLAND—Margaret Holland, aged 62 years, died yesterday at St. John's hospital. The funeral will take place from 101 Fayette street tomorrow afternoon.

O'NEIL—Charles Joseph O'Neil, son of John and Mary O'Neil, aged 15 years, died this morning at 22 South street. Funeral Sunday afternoon.

FUNERALS.

ALLEN—The funeral of James Allen will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow from 32 West street.

GORMLEY—The funeral of James Gormley tok place yesterday afternoon from 33 Bowers street.

The bearers were Messrs. John J. Mahoney, Michael Mahoney, Neel Goodroe, and Robert Saunders. At the grave in the Catholic cemetery, Rev. Fr. Leonard officiated.

Miss Nellie Tompkins of Rogers street, and her cousin, Katie Sullivan, of Boston, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fitzpatrick for a month, at their cottage on Telegraph Hill, Hull, Mass.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.
Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

TWELVE-PAGE SUN SATURDAY.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR Savings Depositors.
1. Interest begins monthly.
2. Amount of deposit not limited.
3. Hours to accommodate public.
4. Banking rooms on street floor.
Money deposited in the Savings department of the Traders' National Bank before 4 p. m., Tuesday August 3d, will draw interest from August 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent. compounded semi-annually.
BANK HOURS. daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. Saturday Evenings, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Cor. of Middlesex St. and P. O. Ave.

HIGHWAY HEARING

Was Concluded Yesterday by County Commssioners.

THE COST OF THE WORK ESTIMATED.

The Remonstrants Heard at Length.

The hearing on the petition for a state highway to the sea was concluded before the county commissioners yesterday afternoon.

Mr. O. M. Snell, engineer, was called to submit plans. He made the total expense $62,509, all within the town of Dracut.

Representative Edward A. Stevens of Dracut was called. He told about the Hayes bill and the petition for a state highway from his town. In order to be perfectly safe from the river Mr. Stevens had heard that the grade of the proposed road would have to be raised four feet.

Chairman Gould wanted to know if the river had ever backed up or overflowed. He received several different answers.

Selectman Charles E. Jones was called and told of the taxable property, population, etc., of the town of Dracut. The tax rate this year is $10.60 against $11.20 last year. Mr. Jones told of assisting the engineer in making the surveys. In the last two years, he continued, the town of Dracut has expended about $4000 on various improvements.

Quite a sum of money was expended prior to the last two years.

To Mr. Qua Mr. Jones said: "I don't know whether I would oppose the highway if it would be no expense to the town.

R. S. Fox, town treasurer, was called. He said: "Our town debt is $25,000." To Mr. Qua: "The town laid out 300 lots to sell. Perhaps $800 to $1000 was paid for the laying out. About $5000 has been paid to support our 48 miles of streets in the last year. I live at Dracut Centre, north of the Yellow Meeting House I am opposed to this road. I am not anxious for a state highway in any part of the town."

Oliver G. Coburn, an ex-selectman, spoke against the highway, and then the hearing adjourned to September 7.

PERSONAL.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. B. Anderson called at their home on Wilder street, last evening, and presented Mrs. Anderson a purse of money. The company was entertained at supper and dancing was enjoyed, Hadley's orchestra furnishing music.

Mrs. Hugh Roarke of Market street, is in Lynn.

Officer Farrington and Miss Blanche Farrington are at Fryeburg, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. John Riordan have returned from a trip to the provinces.

Misses Sadie and Josie Kelley of Cross street, are enjoying a vacation at the beaches.

Miss Lizzie R. Maguire of the London street school, and Miss Mary Gilfoyle of Gorham street, will spend the next two weeks at Nantasket beach.

Mr. Mathew Mansfield's friends are rejoiced to see him back at work in Talbot & Co's, and enjoying good health once more.

Officer John Walsh and family are at Salem Willows.

Miss Alice Roarke of Market street is visiting Miss Mary Maguire of Saxonville.

Mrs. James B. Atkinson of Bangor, Me., is the guest of Mrs. Blackwell of this city.

The Misses Lizzie and Jennie McLaughlin are spending their vacation of two weeks at the residence of J. C. Nickerson in North Chelmsford.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Livingston and Miss Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. George Bowers, Miss Bowers and Masters Winthrop and Alton Bowers, register today at Granite State house, Kennebunk.

Mrs. Wilbur L. Dunley and Mrs. Joseph Lacey of Stackpole street are visiting friends at the former's home in Dover, N. H.

Frank McMahon, of the Emerald cafe who is the backer of Billy Luby, the crack professional sprinter, now matched with Kelly, says that Billy is in action, training for the coming match and is showing up well. McMahon is confident that Luby will win the go and he certainly showed his gameness in giving two to one against such a strong man as Kelly.

In regard to the talk of Hamilton and Brady regarding the match with Luby, Mr. McMahon says: "They can find me at my place of business on Broadway, corner of Marion street, or I will meet either of them at the Sun office on any night next week and put up a deposit to bind a match of 100 yards with either of them against Luby, to take place after the Kelly race is over.

ROADS IMPASSIBLE.

Westfield, Mass., July 30.—The heavy rain has made the roads impassible in all the outlying districts. The river is several inches higher than during the rain of two weeks ago, and much damage has been done to the tobacco crop in the lowlands.

LITTLE MISS WHITNEY.

Newport, R. I., July 30.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney yesterday afternoon. The event was somewhat unexpected as Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the mother of Mrs. Whitney, is now on her way home from Europe, and had hoped to be present at the advent of the little one.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement, Dr. A. WILINSKI, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will give you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

DR. A. WILINSKY, 0 Tyler Street, Lowell, Mass.

Office hours: 8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

THE NEW EL DORADO.

THE WHOLE UPPER YUKON IS A GOLD BEARING TRACT.

Advantages We Possess in the Coast Line and Ports Commanding Access to the Goldfields—Necessity of Providing For Settling and Protecting the Yukon.

The optimism with which Secretary Seward regarded the future of Alaska when he drew the treaty for purchasing it from Russia, 30 years ago, seems hardly misplaced today. This northwest corner of the continent has developed slowly, and the cultivated crops once predicted for it by enthusiasts have been most minute while, thanks to British pelagic sealers the value of the Pribilof islands, an important element in the purchase price, has been to a great extent destroyed, but, on the other hand, the mineral wealth of Alaska has surpassed reasonable expectations, and its further possibilities are the talk of the hour.

It is this wealth, too, which has brought to Alaska a large part of its white population, and, although the new Klondike fields are on the Canada side of the boundary diggings as rich may yet be found on the American side, for the whole Upper Yukon region is a gold bearing tract. Canada thinks that, with the Klondike, Bonanza, El Dorado, Bear, Gold Bottom, Hunker, Indian and other creeks and rivers, she has a gold belt 300 miles long and that she will soon have 10,000 people there.

For the moment no doubt the tendency is to draw away the miners from American to British territory, but Alaska in the long run will be built up as the result of the new craze for going north. The latest news also indicates that in the Minook and American Creek districts of Alaska rich discoveries of gold have been made, and there is constant expectation of finding great yields on the American side. Then the fact that we hold the whole coast line from British Columbia around to the Arctic, and hence control the ports at which those land who go to the Yukon by way of Chilkat pass, will tend to build up Alaska. Besides the Juneau route to the goldfields, attention is just now largely directed to the route up the Yukon by light draft boats in connection with the oceangoing steamers from Seattle to St. Michael's, and that, too, would imply the gradual development of American territory. At all events, the question of proper government and protection for Alaska becomes timely and may soon be most urgent.

The Dominion has always been prompt and forehanded in like matters on its side. It has an advantage in its body of northwest mounted police, which has large administrative and executive powers. Year before last, for example, one of its inspectors established a post at Fort Cudahy, near the Klondike tract, and collected revenues, while last year a regular customs officer was appointed. There are three police posts already in that region, and fears of Canadian encroachment were formerly aroused by them, but their purpose seems to be purely administrative, and the police force, we believe, has been increased lately. What we ought to do in the matter is not yet quite clear. For years we had two infantry companies in Alaska, and they were withdrawn partly because of so little use there and partly because needed elsewhere. They were stationed in the southerly seacoast strip and were rarely called upon to do anything, for the natives were mostly peaceable. Besides, in the lack of roads, the method of getting about was by water, and that suggested that a naval force was the one chiefly needed. In fact, the revenue cutters, aided by a small gunboat, have been relied upon since the withdrawal of the troops.

But the case of the upper Yukon is rather different. There considerable inland settlements may be looked for, and lately it has been suggested that a small garrison might be stationed there properly. We have to consider not only the good order of the territory, but possible international excitements, growing out of disputed boundaries, land titles, alien labor laws, revenue taxes, and so on. Congress presumably will find appeals to it next winter to revise the territorial laws of Alaska, in view of the current gold seeking craze, and perhaps it can find in that revision a substitute for permanently stationing troops in that severe climate, with the great cost of transporting and renewing garrisons and forwarding supplies. Indeed the chances of enormous desertions might be one of the chief obstacles to sending troops to Alaska unless absolutely needed. Some bills relating to Alaska have just been introduced. Meanwhile the gunboat Concord is on her way from Port Angeles to Sitka.—New York Sun.

Newly Discovered Cloth Fabric.

Many experimenters have tried in vain for the prize of 60,000 rupees offered by the Indian government for a process or machine which would at reasonable cost separate the delicate fiber of the rhea from the bark without injury, but the Indian authorities now consider that the problem has been solved by Mr. Gomess, an English chemist, who uses zincate of soda for the elimination of the resins, which is effected without injury to the delicate fibers. The ribbons, or strips, of bark, after being freed from dirt, are placed in a weak acid bath for a night and are then passed through a mild bath of caustic soda to which zinc has been applied. The fibers are then washed and dried mechanically and emerge as a long, silky floss free from cuticle or gums, ready for the spinning comb. They take dyes beautifully and are suitable for all kinds of fabrics, from cheap drills to gorgeous velvets or delicate laces, and are peculiarly adapted for tents and sails, combining great strength with lightness and elasticity.—Exchange.

The Luck of a Hoosier Boy.

A special to the Indianapolis News from Jeffersonville, Ind., says: Literally to stumble into a fortune—that was the good luck of a Hoosier boy near Boise City recently. The young man is Emmons Brown, who went west to go into horse breeding, and it was indirectly due to this that he found sudden wealth.

A herd of horses strayed away from his ranch, and he and a man named Staton started out to find them. As they were riding along in the mountains Brown's horse stumbled against a rock, almost throwing its rider and kicking a chunk of something bright out of the dust. Brown dismounted to see what the glittering object was, and found it to be a fine nugget of gold. The two men marked the place and located a claim.

A rich vein of ore, yielding $163 to the ton, was found, and they have already had liberal offers to sell part of their find, but thus far have declined. Boise City papers state that it is one of the richest finds in many years.

HOW THEY GET THE GOLD.

A Curator of the National Museum on the Klondike Mines.

Dr. William H. Dall, one of the curators of the National museum, Washington, is familiar with the region of country in which the Klondike goldfields are located through having been on several geological expeditions to the region in Alaska adjoining the gold district, and says that in his opinion the reports from there probably are not exaggerated. He said recently:

"The gold bearing belt of northwestern America contains all the goldfields extending into British Columbia, what is known as the northwestern territory and Alaska. The Yukon really runs along in that belt for 600 or 800 miles. The bed of the main river is in the lowlands of the valley.

"The yellow metal is not found in paying quantities in the main river, but in the small streams which cut through the mountains of either side. These practically wash out the gold. The mud and mineral matter is carried into the main river, while the gold is left on the rough bottoms of these side streams. In most cases the gold lies at the bottom of thick gravel deposits. The gold is covered by frozen gravel in the winter. During the summer, until the snow is all melted, the surface is covered by muddy torrents. When the snow is all melted and the springs begin to freeze, the streams dry up. At the approach of winter, in order to get at the gold, the miners find it necessary to dig into the gravel formation. Formerly they stripped the gravel off until they came to the gold. Now they sink a shaft to the bottom of the gravel and tunnel along underneath in the gold bearing layer.

"The way in which this is done is interesting, as it has to be carried on in cold weather when everything is frozen. The miners build fires over the area of which they wish to work and keep them lighted over that territory for the space of about 24 hours. Then, at the expiration of this period, the gravel will be melted and softened to a depth of perhaps six inches. This is then taken off and other fires built, until the gold bearing layer is reached. When the shaft is down that far, fires are built at the bottom, against the sides of the layer and tunnels made in this manner. Blasting would do no good, on account of the hard nature of the material, and would blow out just as out of a gun. The matter taken out containing the gold is piled up until spring, when the torrents come down, and is panned and cradled by these. It is certainly very hard labor."—Chicago Times-Herald.

KINGEAST TSENG VISITS US.

He Is a Highly Cultured Chinese Diplomatist.

Kingeash Tseng, who arrived recently in New York in advance of the special embassy that represented the Chinese emperor at the jubilee ceremonies, is a very interesting example of an oriental diplomatist. He is now only 27 years old, and most of his life has been passed in England, where he studied at King's college, Oxford. He was rapidly advanced in the Chinese diplomatic service and has been stationed in several European countries in the course of his career. Although he is the oldest son of his father, the late Marquis Tseng, the title went to his younger brother, as at the time of his father's death he had already made a name for himself in diplomacy.

Mr. Tseng expects to remain in Peking for some time, and one effect of his return to his native city will be to establish a newspaper on the American system. He is indefatigable in pursuit of information about the United States. He is interested in talking with anybody who has information to give on the subject, and so long as his companions are really well informed he is never weary of discussing with them. His knowledge of the affairs of this country is surprisingly extensive and intimate, and there are very few features of American life on which he is not well informed. Mr. Tseng has a wife and child, who usually live in Peking, although they have accompanied him on one or two trips to Europe. He is an accomplished poker player and enjoys in his own country, along with his other distinctions, the reputation of being the best in that line in the empire. He learned the game from a Chinese graduate of Yale, who had picked it up there along with his other acquirements.—Exchange.

A New Statue of Bolivar.

The new equestrian statue of Bolivar, the liberator of South America and the founder of Bolivia, has just been finished in clay by the sculptor Giovanni Turini in his studio at Garretsons, N. Y. The sculptor has notified officials of New York city that the model is now ready for their inspection.

The statue, which is to cost $25,000, is the gift of President Crespo of Venezuela, and will replace the present statue of Bolivar in Central park. Mr. Turini says President Crespo would like to have it placed near the statue of George Washington in Union square. The Venezuelan president thinks it would be appropriate to have the figures of the Washingtons of North and South America near each other. The present statue of Bolivar in Central park is to be melted and the bronze used in molding the new statue.—New York Herald.

Mother of Christian Science.

Mary Baker Glover Eddy, the "mother" and founder of Christian science, is living in Concord, N. H., where she recently entertained a gathering of 2,500 pilgrims who had come to see their leader in her home. Mrs. Eddy is above the medium height, rather thin, but wiry and straight as an arrow, in spite of all her fourscore years. Her face is pale and deeply lined and her features are sharp and aquiline, with a very keen pair of gray eyes that are rather deeply set in her head. She wore a purple dress covered with dark lace, and on her breast was a cross of diamonds, the one important ornament she wore.

Hard Times Song.

De mill stop grindin, en de well gone dry.
Weep, believers, weep!
En de dominicker chicken, he's a-roostin high.
Weep, believers, weep!

Weep, I say,
Till break o' day,
For de fiel too po' ter reap,
En de col win comin,
Like a brass ban drummin.
Weep, believers, weep!

Der ain't do piller fer a po' man's head.
Weep, believers, weep!
De gray owl hootin on de shingle shed.
Weep, believers, weep!

Weep, I say,
Till break o' day,
For de fiel too po' ter reap,
En de col win comin,
Like a brass ban drummin.
Weep, believers, weep!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Clear Case of Vacuum.

Ethel—Well, Jimmie didn't blow his brains out after all because you refused him. He proposed to Miss Golightly yesterday.

Maud—Did he? Then he must have got rid of them in some other way.—Punch.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Ayer's HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

FOUND IN RIVER

James Allen an Old Resident

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED IN THE MERRIMACK

Was Father of Police Inspector Allen.

Another fatality has occurred in the Merrimack river, the victim being Mr. James Allen, father of Police Inspector Thomas E. Allen and an old and highly respected resident of Centralville who was drowned accidentally probably during the night.

Though 75 years old and bent with the infirmities of age, having been ailing for five years, Mr. Allen was able to be about and yesterday afternoon left home at 3 o'clock to visit relatives in Tewksbury. That was the last seen of him alive.

When he failed to return home last night no alarm was caused, as it was believed that he had stayed there, owing to the mother having done so before.

About one o'clock this afternoon, a little boy met Officers Clements and Libby at the corner of First and Bridge streets and told them that there was a body in the river. They immediately went to the river bank just below Bridge street on First street and found the body of the old gentleman lying face downward across a rock in shallow water. Officer Clements waded in and carried the body to the bank, where it was immediately identified by many.

Undertaker McDermott was notified and the remains were removed. It is supposed that while walking along the bank that the old gentleman missed his footing and fell in, being too weak to save himself.

Mr. Allen had been a resident of Lowell for 51 years and was widely known. He lived with his son, Inspector Allen, on West street and is also survived by a widow and another son.

BURNED TO ASHES

Fate of a Farmer at Lynnfield Centre.

IT IS THOUGHT HE WAS MURDERED FIRST.

Shots Were Heard in Early Morning.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, July 29.—John Gullo, a young Italian farm laborer, at daybreak was incinerated in his shanty on the Phillips farm, near the Wakefield line.

The circumstances attending led to strong suspicions of murder. Just before the fire was discovered shots were heard, and the young Italian had recently been carrying considerable money on his person.

The assault and robbery of another farm hand, formerly employed on the Phillips farm, shortly before one in the morning, just across the Wakefield line, strengthened the suspicions.

ARRESTED UPON SUSPICION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Lynn, Mass., July 29.—Alfred C. Williams of Lynnfield Centre was arrested this morning by State Officer Neal on suspicion of having shot and robbed Antonio Gullio and then set fire to the building. The circumstances of the case point to Williams as having committed the crime, although the precise evidence upon which he has been arrested has not yet been given out by the police.

A FIERCE BATTLE

In Which Three Thousand Are Killed.

FEARS THAT REPUBLIC MAY BE OVERTHROWN.

Field Strewn With Dead and Dying.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, July 29.—Three thousand government soldiers have been massacred in a battle near Canundos by ten thousand fanatics. For miles the field is strewn with the dead and dying. The battle was one of the fiercest on record. The news has spread alarm over Brazil and many believe it means the overthrow of the republic.

MRS. NACK AND THORN

ARRAIGNED BEFORE JUDGE NEWBURGER.

Both Looked Worried—Plea of Not Guilty Entered.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, July 29.—Mrs. Augusta Nack and Martin Thorn were arraigned this morning before Judge Newburger. They pleaded not guilty to the murder of William Guldensuppe and were remanded to the Tombs. Both looked worried. No date is set for the trial as yet.

TWELVE-PAGE SUN SATURDAY.

A CRITICAL POINT

British Soldiers in India Out of Ammunition.

MAD MULLAH HAS A HUNDRED THOUSAND FANATICS.

Soldiers May Be Massacred Before Long.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bombay, July 29.—A body of the natives attacked the Malakand camp again yesterday in large forces and the fighting was severe. Thirteen British were killed and thirty wounded. The tribesmen lost a hundred men. The worst feature is that the garrison is practically out of ammunition and may be slaughtered before re-inforcements arrive. Mad Mullah has mustered nearly forty thousand fanatics to march against the British soldiers.

STRIKERS WERE PEACEABLE

ARMED WITH CLUBS BUT NOT UNRULY.

A Mass Meeting of the Miners to be Held Today.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 29.—Oak Hill in the vicinity of the Dearmitt mines was invaded last night by an army of strikers to attend the meeting today. All are armed with clubs, but were not drunk or unruly. They camped out for the night on a hill.

MAY BE RELEASED.

IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS HAVE HOPE AT LAST.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, July 29.—As a result of the efforts of John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, it is probable that the government will soon release the five remaining Irish political prisoners under penal servitude for life in Portland prison. They are now entering upon the 15th year of their sentence.

LABOR LEADERS WILL SPEAK

PROTEST AGAINST SWEEPING INJUNCTION OF JUDGE MASON.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Charleston, W. Va., July 29.—President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers, President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and Master Workman Sovereign of the Knights of Labor, have called on Governor Atkinson to get an expression from him as to their rights to speak in the state and to protest against the injunction of Judge Mason. The governor said he thought the injunction was too sweeping and would render a they will speak in spite of the injunction and will fight it out in court.

MCKINLEY PARTY ARRIVES

WILL SEEK REST BY SHORES OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Whitehall, N. Y., July 29.—President McKinley and party have arrived here and stopped at Hotel Champlain.

ALL TRAFFIC IS STOPPED

NEW JERSEY SUFFERS HEAVILY BY THE FLOOD.

One Firm Alone Lost Fifteen Thousand Dollars.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Elizabeth, N. J., July 29.—The floods have receded somewhat but great damage has been done. In the wake is a trail of wrecked barns under water, many fields of crops impaired, railroad tracks washed out, and all traces of a full fledged deluge. Elizabeth fared the worst of all. The water filled the streets eight feet. The electric light plant was inundated and the trolly cars stopped. All means of transportation is gone. The Worthington Pump Company lose fifteen thousand dollars by water alone.

POLICE NOTES.

About 11 o'clock last night four tramps broke into a freight car on Jackson street and stole a keg of beer. The corporation officer ran after them and they dropped the keg.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

TWELVE-PAGE SUN SATURDAY.

Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
(U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer)
S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

8000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Saturday, August 7, 4.30 p. m.

Average passage under seven days. First cabin, $75.00; second cabin, $42.50; steerage, $25.50.

Draft for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England and all parts of the world.

Make all inquiries at

Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 APPLETON ST.

ALLAN LINE.

New York and Glasgow. Via Londonderry.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Aug. 6, 11 a. m.
MONGOLIA, Aug. 20, 10 a. m.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Sept. 3, 9 a. m.
MONGOLIA, Sept. 17, 8 a. m.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin, $45.00. Second Cabin, $33.00, Steerage, $23.50.

Glasgow and Boston Via Londonderry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $32.50. Steerage, $25.50.

For descriptive circulars, plans of steamers and other information, apply to

H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston
DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Work Pushed With Energy and Its Completion Certain.

"The Panama canal project is being pushed with considerable energy, and it looks as though there were good reasons for the faith of the men who have charge of it that the work will be carried to completion," said Victor Vifquain, United States consul general at Panama recently. "The French company," he continued, "learned a great deal by its former sad experiences in the prosecution of the work and is now carrying on the enterprise with the strictest economy and method. The company no longer hires contractors, but does all the work itself. There are about 5,000 laborers employed upon it, the majority of whom are Jamaica negroes.

"On the Pacific side a splendid wharf is being constructed at a cost of $1,000,000, so that vessels can come into port without having to pay costly lighterage charges. About one-fourth of the canal is completed, and it is demonstrated that the entire work can be finished at a very reasonable expenditure. The company, it is said, has funds enough to continue operations for two years more. It has splendid machinery, and the cutting through of the mountains, that was once deemed almost insurmountable, is now easily accomplished. From a political aspect there is great benefit to the United States in the successful termination of this great undertaking. We could move armed forces across this water way when other powers could claim no such right, and, in view of our possible annexation of Hawaii, that would be no small advantage. So far as the commercial benefits are concerned the importance of the canal is everywhere recognized. My own belief is that its ultimate completion is a certainty."—New York Tribune.

Temple In the Twilight.

The lyric of the timid thrush
That fills the star-gemmed air,
A hymn is, after which the hush
Of dusk and then the dark.

The fragrant garden blossoms bright
That waver to and fro
Are censers from which, through the night
The winds sweet incense blow.

The moon, the sister of the sun,
Who lifts a face so pale,
In worship, is a patient nun,
Half hidden in her veil.

And I—a wanderer am I,
Who, turning from my way,
Have entered in this temple by
The bright door of the day.

Alone and free of every care,
I linger here, and long
My lips move in sweet words of prayer
After the evening song.
—F. F. Sherman in Independent.

CHARLES RIVER PARK
CAMBRIDGE.

AFTERNOON, 2.30.
EVENING, 8.30.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY,
RAIN OR SHINE.

PAWNEE BILL'S
Historic Wild West

25 Cts. Such a price for such a show at such a beautiful place has never been equaled.

Crescent Bicycles.

THE CRESCENT IS A PERFECT WHEEL AT THE RIGHT PRICE. Its reputation has been won by its merit. You will be proud to compare it with any wheel made, and you will know that your neighbor paid just the same price for his Crescent as you did.

Western Wheel Works

Catalogues Free
Agents Everywhere
Chicago—New York

French Brandy

A good article to have in the house in case of sickness.

LEON ACCORD, $1.00 Per Bot. MARTEL, Quarts, $1.50 Per Bot.
HENNESSY, 1 Star, $1.30 Per Bot. MARTEL, Pints, $1.00 Per Bot.
HENNESSY, 3 Star, $1.50 Per Bot. Brandy in bulk, 50c pint upwards.

CHARLES H. JOYCE,
9 AND 15 MIDDLE STREET.
Bottled Goods Department First Door Around the Corner From Central Street.

LOWELL, SATURDAY, JULY 31.

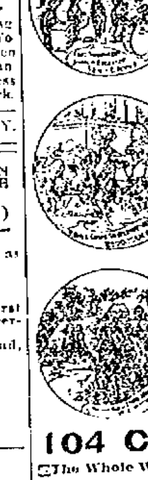
Exhibition Grounds, Agricultural Fair Grounds.

THIS IS CONCLUSIVE.

Personal knowledge enables me to most positively assure the public that this is absolutely the only great or first-class exhibition of the kind that can or will visit Boston and New England this year.
JAMES A. BAILEY,
Sole Owner Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth.

A SHOW THAT REPRESENTS THE NATION'S GROWTH.

All the Rarest Living Features and Greatest Artists on Earth.

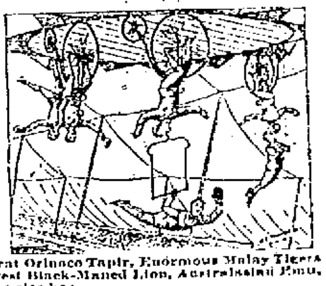


A Seeming Cycling Mid-Air Miracle.

Nowhere Else Produced and Everywhere Presenting the

Witch-Winged Aerial Inverted Bicycle,

Inexplicably Mysterious and Marvelous Performance, just as pictured, with naught apparent to sustain such incomprehensible wizard feats and flights.



A Startling Triumph Science Cannot Solve.

Pair of Giant Hippopotamuses, Tremendous Two-Horned Sumatra Rhinoceros, Snow white Polar Bear, Flock of Ostriches, Ethiopian Gnu, Niger Antelope, Great Orinoco Tapir, Enormous Malay Tigers, Superb Cassowary, Biggest Black-Maned Lion, Australasian Emu. We have them all, no one else has.

The Only Trained Sea Lions and Seals.

THREE GREATEST HERDS OF ELEPHANTS

And the most intelligent beast taught on earth.

104 Chariot Dens Aquariums and Cars,

The Whole World's Arenic Champions. 100 Acts. 4 Rings. 2 Stages. Mid-Air Triumphs. Grand Revolving Pedestal of Art.

All the Superbest Races of All Time.

Eminent Amusement Contests of All Ages and Nations. The Only Kekin-Mignonette Jap Circus.

THE MOST & BEST PERFORMING ANIMALS.

Including many huge and most sagacious species. A gladsome children's topsy-turvey circus.

ONLY DOUBLE STREET PARADES,

AND OF POTENTIAL SPLENDORS.

The Only Great Show You Can See This Year.

Two performances only at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open an hour earlier.

Admission to All, 50 Cents. Children Under 9 Years Half-Price.

Seating capacity, 15,000. 25 uniformed ushers. Numbered coupon actually Reserved Seats on sale at Ellingwood & Co.'s drug store, corner of Central and Merrimack streets.

GREAT FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER SALE!

Beginning Today, July 29th, at 9 a. m. at

COURVILLE & LAGASSE'S

No. 88 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE. SMOKE, SMOKE, SMOKE. WATER, WATER, WATER.

Our complete stock damaged by fire, smoke and water. Everything in our store at your own price.

Containing Millinery, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Linings, Dress Trimmings, Beaded Sets, Braided Sets, Beaded Trimmings, Parasols, Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Small Ware, Percales, Prints, Separate Skirts, Capes, Fur Collarettes, Mackintoshes, Umbrellas, Wrappers, etc.

This is a chance of a lifetime to get slightly damaged goods at your own price, no trash, anything not salable is to be thrown away.

EVERYBODY COME TO THE GREAT FIRE SALE. REMEMBER IT COMMENCES TODAY AT 9 A. M.

COURVILLE & LAGASSE,

NO. 88 MERRIMACK STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

LOCAL NEWS.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins. 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 556-3.

Supt. Fowler has a gang of men putting Charles street in proper condition.

James S. Murphy and his venerable wife, Jane Allen, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of their marriage at their home in Brookside, on Tuesday, August 3rd.

In the published letter to O'Hearn & Dowd from the commission merchant who sold them the manufacturer's stock of shirts, Mr. Zing, he asserted that if the firm sold the shirts to the public at the same ratio as they bought them the people of Lowell could buy a year's supply of shirts for less than one-half their intrinsic value. The success of the sale, now opening on its third day, and values to be seen in the firm's windows, proves the assertion.

ELECTRICS ON VARNUM AVENUE.

Yesterday Manager Sullivan of the railroad signed a bond with the owners of property on Varnum avenue, and a branch track of the L. & S. road will be laid up as far as Livingston avenue.

Frank S. Dunbar, Esq., represented the land owners.

A FINE PRESENT.

George E. Hutchins, president of the Lowell Rubber Co., was very agreeably surprised last evening when the employes of the Providence, Fall River and Lawrence rubber stores visited the Lowell store and presented Mr. Hutchins through Mr. H. W. Hesilton of this city with an elegant gold chair and charm.

CORPORATION RETURNS.

The following returns have been filed by the different corporations:

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. Alfred E. Ross, treasurer. Annual meeting June 22, 1897:

Machinery	$ 35,000
Cash and debts rec	136,831
Mfrs & merch	345,586
Miscellaneous	9,874
Profit & loss	54,504
Total	$531,782
Capital stock	$ 0,000
Debts	281,782
Total	$531,782

Shaw Stocking Co., Lowell; Edward W. Thomas, treasurer. Annual meeting May 17, 1897:

Real estate and bldgs	$ 83,915
Machinery	133,111
Cash and debts rec	65,102
Mfrs and merch	106,372
Patent rights	10,000
Miscellaneous	23,934
Total	$429,625
Capital stock	$360,000
Debts	4,300
Profit and loss	65,325
Total	$429,625

Wamesit Power Co., Lowell; Paul Butler, treasurer. Annual meeting May 1, 1897:

Real estate and bldgs	$324,209
Cash and debts rec	23,268
Total	$347,477
Capital stock	$ 70,000
Debts	261,331
Reserves	16,111
Total	$347,477

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets, Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

BIDDING FOR PEWS

IN THE DRACUT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

At the meeting of the Dracut Congregational church Wednesday, the following bids were received for pews in the remodelled edifice:

First choice, $4, Calvin Richardson, pew 30; second choice, Phineas Richardson, $11.25, pew 31; third choice, $9, Mr. S. D. Fox, pew 32; fourth choice, $3, Henry F. Peabody, pew 17; fifth choice, $3.25, C. H. Stickney, pew 33; sixth choice, $4, J. W. Thissell, pew 18; seventh choice, $3.50, Eben T. Fox, pew 10; eighth choice, $1, Bernice Parker, pew 40; ninth choice, 50 cents, Frank Fox, pew 15; tenth choice, $1, Daniel Fox, pew 54; eleventh choice, 50 cents, Mrs. Eben Fox, pew 55; twelfth choice, $1, Warren Richardson, pew 65; thirteenth choice, 25 cents, Mrs. Levi Parker, pew 43.

NASHUA Y. M. C. A. VISITORS.

A party of about 45 members of the Nashua Young Men's Christian Association, with their lady friends, came to Lowell on a special electric car last evening and were royally entertained by the local Y.M.C.A.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

MORE SHIRTS

Than all other stores combined.

MORE VALUE

Than can ever be obtained again for double the money. A thousand customers in the past two days to testify to the truth of this statement.

A thousand more customers wanted to continue this great bargain exchange.

O'HEARN & DOWD

MERRIMACK SQUARE

HE WANDERED IN

A Peripatetic Poet Pays a Visit.

AND PRESENTS A FEW OF HIS EFFUSIONS.

A Genius, But In Tough Luck.

"We are two travelers, Roger and I, but poor Roger was too weary to climb the stairs, and I was obliged to go it alone," came a voice from without the editorial room yesterday in the midst of the storm and it came so unexpectedly and with such peculiar words that all stopped work and looked toward the door.

"How are the moulders of public opinion today?" again came the voice and from the shadow emerged a man, a peculiar man, too. His appearance was not that of a bank president nor was his air that of a church deacon. He was one of those most interesting of individuals, the man who has just come from a long journey without the aid of a railroad train, a gentleman who has seen better days but an optimist, nevertheless, and a poet.

Upon our invitation to enter he stepped inside the room and having gazed furtively about as if in search of something, suddenly proceeded a smile that lit up the entire editorial rooms for he had either seen or had not seen that for which he searched.

After the delay of a second or two he cleared his throat and began. "Gentlemen," said he, "as I see no guns, clubs or even a dog, I take pleasure in introducing myself (with a step toward the door) as a poet."

The editor looked up from a very warm effusion on the eclipse that didn't eclipse and remarked, "Your in the wrong room, Bickford's is number 11:" the artist stopped blowing himself and looked wise while Young Cum stopped rapping the Defenders and gazed upon the new comer as much as to say. "Who did you over lick?"

"I appreciate, gentlemen, "he continued, "the feeling that newspapermen have for poets who generally write on Spring, but I'm a poet whose muse is his own experience and she's a rather forlorn muse at that."

He then told us his name and his present abode, and as he was a really bright fellow, he soon was at home.

Producing from his pocket a large sheet of white paper, he said:

"There are a few of my effusions. Some time when you're doing nothing else just glance them over and print a few. I know they are but nonsense."

The paper was consigned to ire, and in a few minutes I was deeply interested, for Mr. O'C., for his name begins that way, is a versifier in rhyme and as the boys would call it, "all right."

The paper in question is about two feet square, and is written on both sides in very fine penmanship. The writing is in lead pencil, and some of the verses are unintelligible, the lead having rubbed out, while others are quite legible, showing that he must have written them from time to time as he followed the road.

There are about one dozen selections on the two pages, many very lengthy, all of which would cover half a page.

Perhaps the writer may never be overstocked with money or laurel wreaths as a result of his genius, but nevertheless he is better than a number we read about and I'll give you a few of his selections as I can make them out.

Here is one entitled "A Stranger Alone."

Spare and needy,
Kind of seedy,
Can't get aught to do.
Melancholic; got the colic
Same as some of you.

Once had money,
Lots of honey,
Made the world seem bright;
Out of money, very funny
The world is void of light.

Travel over
Working never,
Can't get ought to do.
Once a spinner, now a sinner,
Same as some of you.

Always working
Never shirking
When I'd work to do.
But it's funny, now I'm hummy
Hope there's none of you.

Travel, travel
People cavil,
Nothing but a tramp;
How unlawful, ain't it awful
Where he goes to camp?

Campetele,
So pathetic,
Covered o'er by sky.
In a word that's kind of mellow,
Let the fellow die.

Cold and dreary,
Sick and weary,
Let him lay him down to die.
Wond'ring whether t'will be better
For a tramp beyond the sky.

In a humorous mood he has written a poem on his supposed better half. That which is legible is as follows:

For she's dressed in silks and satins,
Diamonds and fancy lace;
And she reads her novels daily,
I'm the author out of place.

I'm the author, she's the daughter
Of a man across the way.
I am but a working fellow,
She's as giddy as a jay.

Balls and parties or Macarties
Are for ladies of her rank.
She's the slickest of delusions
In the never failing bank.

Toiling daily, hardly, gaily
For this giddy wife of mine,
Coming home to hear a novel
'Stead of supper, ain't it fine? !

She's a charmer, I'm a farmer
Or a hayseed in a mill;
While I wouldn't like to harm her,
How I wish she'd show some skill.

Then to insure publication he fired The Sun a bouquet which goes as follows:

The Sun, The Sun, the grand old sun,
The Sun of light and splendor;
The Sun, The Sun, the Lowell Sun
With news of every gender.

The Sun that brings prosperity
To every Lowell home,
The Sun, The Sun, the Lowell Sun
With news of every foam.

The Sun, that shines on all mankind
With bright undying glow.
The Sun, The Sun, the Lowell Sun,
With news we all should know, etc.

The name and address of the tramp versifier is Gerald O'Connor, Mrs. Mylatt's, Ludlam street.

COUPON CRAZE

NEW COMPANY LAUNCHES OUT IN THE COUPON BUSINESS.

There is another coupon company started in the city, and judging from the presents they intend to give they will eclipse the first company. This company is to be known as the Merchants' Protective Coupon Company and is located in the Hunels' building, Merrimack square. Already a large number of our merchants have entered into a contract with the new company which is offering great inducements both to the merchants and traders. This business seems to have taken a craze throughout New England. In Boston we are told that there is a large concern doing a very extensive business as most of the merchants of the city have entered into the scheme. It is not confined alone to Boston, but extends to the surrounding cities and towns. How long this business will last cannot be stated definitely at the present stage of the game, but undoubtedly there is a large portion of the population in every city and town always desirous of getting something for nothing and it seems that by trading with the coupon companies they seem to receive a valuable and useful present. This of course only applies to cash sales, and it will have a strong tendency towards doing away with the credit system, as it takes but a slight inducement for the average person to pay cash when the inducement is offered. The managers of this last company claim that they have already contracts enough with the merchants in the city to guarantee success to their enterprise. We do not intend to predict how long it will last, but it certainly looks as if it might, like the little brook, run on forever under the new management.

CONTRACT NOT AWARDED.

Mayor Courtney said last evening that awarding of the contract for the foundation for the Varnum school had been referred to the city solicitor for information and had not yet been awarded. Six bids have been received.

THE GENUINE
JOHANN HOFF'S
MALT EXTRACT
MAKES
FLESH AND BLOOD
AVOID SUBSTITUTES
E. FOUGERA & CO. NEW YORK AGENTS.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY

Boarding and Day School,

LOWELL, MASS.

WILL BEGIN ITS 45TH YEAR SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1897.

This school continues the thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music and Art, for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. Difference of Religion will not be regarded in admission of Pupils.

For further particulars, apply at the Academy or by letter to the Superior.

CHECKER CLUB.

The largest gathering that has been at the Lowell Checker Club rooms since the warm weather set in was there last evening. There were eight tables used and some very interesting games were played. Some of the crack players were there, including M. J. Dowd, Peter Foye, and Martin Farrell. Joe Farrell and "Billy" McGuirk played several hot games together, resulting in Joe's favor, 6 to 5. President Ferguson of the Fitchburg club was in town yesterday, trying to arrange a game between Lowell and Fitchburg.

FREE

Send us your name and address and we will mail you, free of charge, a beautiful book of

Fairy Tales

Elegantly gotten up and handsomely illustrated in colors. Mention this paper.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis.

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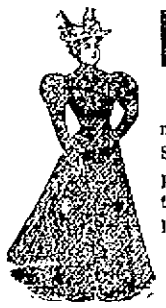

Before Stock Taking

Previous to our semi-annual stock taking we have a number of odd lots of Capes, Jackets, Suits, Silk and Shirt Waists, etc., which we intend to close out. The prices make it an object, when you take into consideration that everything offered is of this season's style at less than

HALF PRICE.

Capes.

All-Wool Capes, neatly trimmed, made to sell at $2.75, now 98c.

Silk Capes, all lined and lace trimmed, price was $4.00, now $1.93.

75 Sample Capes, early season's prices from $6.75 to $22.50, now $2.95 to $8.75.

Suits.

Handsome All-wool Tailor-made Suits, regular price $12.50, now $5.95.

Linen and Crash Suits in all grades, popular prices $3.75 to $4.75, worth from $3.75 to $6.75 each.

Shirt Waists.

750 dozen Shirt Waists, all at sacrifice prices, all this season's make, 39c., 49c., 75c., 98c. and $1.25, worth from 75c. to $2.98 each.

Linen and Crash Skirts.

The largest assortment of Linen and Crash Skirts to be found, prices from 75c. to $2.50 all worth twice the prices asked.

THE LOWELL SUN
JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS
A Member of the Associated Press

The Waltham News, we regret to say, is floundering between the two extremes on the money question. After describing the movements of the free silver men, and their opponents, the gold men, the News says: "It takes no more than a passing interest in the subject, convinced that the party whose corner stone is free trade is on the wrong track, no matter how sound soever it may be in other regards." This statement indicates a very illogical position and a wrong method of arriving at a conclusion. In the first place, the democratic party is not for free trade, and in the second place, if it did favor free trade that would be no proof that its advocacy of free silver is wrong. The News should take at least a rational position.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

The tariff bill is now law, and if republican promises are to be relied upon we may expect prosperity right away. But we find that even among republicans there is a very general belief that this bill will not readily restore prosperity. Some prominent republicans and republican organs go so far as to condemn the measure in scathing terms. Governor Pingree of Michigan has taken the lead in denouncing the measure as designed to oppress the people and to increase their burdens. Speaking of the tax on hides, Governor Pingree says:

"The tariff that the Dingley bill imposes upon hides means an average increase of 25 cents a pair on men's shoes. Men who have been buying shoes they wear for $3 or $4 or $5 may make up their minds to pay 25 cents a pair more hereafter.

"A large percentage of the hides used by leather manufacturers in the United States comes from South America. The annual supply produced in this country is not anywhere equal to the demand. It will be less this year than usual, because there is a scarcity of beef cattle in the West and Southwest. The reason for the scarcity is that a few years ago the price was so low that there wasn't much profit in raising cattle. Many stockmen went out of business, and now the supply is limited and the price is high. Of course hides went the same as the beef. Five years ago leather was selling at 4 cents a pound. It is now up to 10½ cents.

"Never before the Dingley bill was there a tariff on hides. With the short supply of American hides the bill probably will yield considerable revenue, but as for calling it a protective measure—well, that sounds very funny. Who'll be protected? The 'big four' of the Union stock yards—Armour, Swift, Morris and Libbey. They control the hide market of the United States. They formed the strongest kind of a combination. Why, the sole-leather men's excuse for forming a pool is that they were forced to do it to protect themselves against Armour's hide combination. The hide men will coin millions out of the new tariff; it will be made up from the 25 cents that they will collect from every man in America whenever he buys a pair of shoes."

The Taunton Herald is a republican paper, but yet it has convictions of its own and is not one of those papers that will swallow any political dose that party leaders may compound for their adherents. The Herald speaking of the new tariff law says:

"We have said before and we say now that the bill is bad, illegical, unreasonable and unjust, but we trust that it may turn out better than it seems. We do not believe in the principles on which it was alleged to be founded but if we did we should oppose the bill because it is not consistent with those principles.

"In truth we are unable to find one redeeming feature in the bill, either from the standpoint of the protectionist or the free trader. The honest and consistent protectionist advocates the levying of duties for the encouragement of American industries, which if developed will be a benefit to the whole people and as a nation make us more independent and self-reliant. The Dingley bill does not do this. A fair examination of its schedules will show that the parties it protects are respectively the sugar trust, the lumber trust, the leather trust and the beef trust, all of which oppress the people. The necessities of life are increased in price all along the line by the highest duties ever imposed in the history of the nation. And all this in the face of the fact that manufacturers could not find a sale for their goods and are suffering for a broader market. The bill is mad protection and yet it has free trade spots, going from one extreme to the other and ignoring the happy medium."

Thus good republican authorities confirm fully what the Sun has repeatedly said of the Dingley bill. It is designed for the benefit of the trusts and combines which openly oppress the people. It is especially a sugar trust bill, and the schedules which specifically favor the vast aggregations of wealth throughout the country were framed designedly in fulfillment of promises made by the republican party in their campaign last fall. The people will be obliged to suffer the exactions of the new law for some years to come, but the day of deliverance is not far distant, so that with the exercise of their wonderful patience they will see an end of the party that has practically sold out this republic.

First class printing done at this office.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

SUNBEAMS

"Far From the Madding Crowd."

—Nuggets.

JOKE IN SQUASH GROVE.

They Sang and Then Took the Goods "As Advertised."

The home of the practical joke is the country town, where any addition to the common fund of conversational material is as welcome as a rain after a dry spell. Squash Grove's general store laid in a supply of straw hats. An attractive "line" of them was placed in the window, and the better to catch the lucelle eye they were adorned with a large sign:

THESE HATS GOING FOR A SONG.

Lon Jones, arch wag of Squash Grove, happened to pass that way shortly afterward. He saw the sign and his pace quickened.

Five minutes later he returned with half a dozen followers. Without an exploratory word they rushed up in front of the desk where the proprietor was musing over his accounts. Without waiting for greetings they began, allegro and fortissimo, that venerable relic of the primitive vaudeville stage:

He never came back,
He never came back,
His dear form they saw nevermore,
But how happy they'll be
When his dear form they see,
When they meet on that beautiful shore.

No dialogue followed the completion of the chorus. The marauders rushed to the window, seized a hat apiece and rushed into the street.

The cause of the atrocity was removed from the window at once, but when Squash Grove ceases to talk about that simple joke the present generation will have passed away from the earth. —Chicago Times-Herald.

The New Way.

Amelia—Swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon.

Augustus—Then what shall I swear by?

Amelia—Swear by that which you hold invaluable, something that you cannot live without.

Augustus—Then, Amelia, I love you. I swear it by my bicycle.—Tit-Bits.

Why He Knew.

Hindle—What a nuisance Jorkins is! He has gone and clipped out of this paper the only thing in it worth reading.

Gaunton—How do you know it was worth reading when you haven't seen it?

Hindle—I have seen everything else that's in the paper.—Boston Transcript.

No Vulnerable Spot.

"Corporations have no souls," remarked the man who liked the sound of his voice.

"No," replied the man who had been listening, "and they have no solar plexus either."—New York Journal.

He Never Adjourns.

"Hasn't that young snipe gone home yet?"

"N-no, papa."

"Well, just ask him if he thinks he is the house of representatives."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Time Killer.

Blinks—Summering in Lonelville, eh? I don't see what you do there to pass the time.

Jinks—Oh, time passes quickly enough when I think of the board I am paying."—New York Weekly.

The New Way.

"I don't believe women sit around and say mean things about one another's dress as much as they used to."

"They don't. They ride around and abuse one another's wheels."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

A Bargain.

"Do you think it's true that every man has his price?" asked the heiress.

"I'm sure I don't know," he answered thoughtfully, "but if you want a bargain you needn't look any further."—Chicago Post.

Culinary.

"I," exclaimed the hero, wringing his hands, "I am undone."

And yet, though he was undone, there was no doubt that his goose was cocked.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Uncle Eben's Wisdom.

"What some folks calls 'er hopeful disposition," said Uncle Eben, "ain't nuffin but laziness an' trusting ter luck."—Washington Star.

How She Did It.

"She carries her age remarkably well," Said Jones, "and I'll bet you a dime The reason for that I can easily tell, For she carries but half at a time."
—Pittsburg News.

Beyond Its Scope.

She—Now that you have insured your life in my favor you must ask papa's consent to our marriage.

He—B-b-but it isn't an accident policy!—New York Journal.

A REMORSEFUL PARENT.

He Wanted a Name Changed and Wanted It Badly.

A man who was bald with the exception of a small red fringe which reached around the back of his head from ear to ear was waiting for the lawyer when the latter came into his office.

"I want to consult you on a rather unusual case," he said after greetings had been exchanged. "What I came to find out is this, can a person's name be changed?"

"Certainly. All he has to do is to show some good and sufficient reason for adopting another name, and it can be very easily arranged."

"I know that. But can it be done without the knowledge or consent of the party most interested?"

"Why, of course not."

"I was afraid you would say that. But maybe when you hear all the circumstances"—

"But there are no circumstances which will permit you to change a man's name without his knowledge. There are lots of mean things you can do behind a friend's back, but I'm glad to say this is not one of them."

"But this person isn't a man."

"The same thing applies to a woman."

"But it's not a woman either. It's my 10-months-old baby. The trouble is that we're having too much education in our neighborhood. I honestly believe that what I am trying to do is for the baby's own good. My wife and I were anxious to give him a name that would have a substantial sound and at the same time be associated with classical tradition. So we hit upon 'Cicero.'"

"That's a very good name."

"Your remark shows how easy it is to be deceived. We liked it first rate until our oldest girl got into the high school. One day she came home and informed us that we were mispronouncing the baby's name. 'It isn't Sissero,' she tells us. 'It's Kickero.'

"That's the pronunciation usually taught now."

"So I learned upon inquiry. And if you'll take the case I am willing to go to any expense to change his name to Thomas or John or Jeremiah or most anything that won't sound as if we had taken an Indian papoose to raise."—Washington Star.

Her Composition on Temperance.

A little schoolgirl in the rural districts was assigned a composition on "Temperance," and the following is the result:

"Temperance is more better than whisky. Whisky is 10 cents a drink, and lots of it. My pa drinks whisky. He has been full 113 times this year. One night he came home late and my ma went out and cut some hickories and walloped him good. Then she ducked his head in a tub of soapsuds and locked him up in the barn. And the next morning my pa said he reckon he'd swear off."—Atlanta Constitution.

Sour.

"Did you say," shouted the cannibal king, summoning his head chef, "that the captive was a sweet girl graduate?"

"She so said, sire."

"Well," observed the dusky potentate wrathfully, "I wish you'd test things for yourself before you work them off on me! Sweet? Well, I guess nit!"

With a wry face he rang for the powdered sugar.—New York Press.

Practical (?) Charity.

Charitable Old Lady (to little beggar girl)—There's some bread for you. It's a day or two old, but you can tell your mother to take three or four fresh eggs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, some good butter and half a grated nutmeg, and she can make a very excellent pudding of it.—Tid-Bits.

Sunstruck.

"Why, Jimmie, what was that yelling I heard from your back yard this morning?"

"It was a sunstruck case, ma'am."

"A sunstruck case?"

"Yes, ma'am. I'm the son."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It Made No Difference.

"Is that your wife on a bicycle?"

"It is."

"I thought you said that you would never permit her to ride one."

"I don't permit it, but what difference do you suppose that makes to her?"—Chicago Post.

Undoubtedly the Cause.

Guyer—The Bible doesn't mention anything about Ishmael's learning to play the slide trombone.

Dewtell—Did he ever?

Guyer—Well, it says that every man's hand was against him.—New York Journal.

The New Saleslady.

De Bangs—I bought a shirt at this store. Can I change it at this counter?

Saleslady (somewhat embarrassed)—Well, er, don't you—you think you had better go where you can have more privacy?—Philadelphia Bulletin.

PLATFORM PROMISES.

Republican Pledges Still Unredeemed.

TRUSTS ONLY RECEIVE FAVORS.

Tariff Law Framed in the Interest of Wealth — Toilers Get Nothing but Increased Taxes—Their Pockets Held Open For the Hand of the Despoiler.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the Republican press:

Just one-twelfth of the McKinley administration has passed, but in that time Republicans have done more in the way of carrying out the pledges of the platform than was accomplished in double that time by any previous administration. When you consider that this has been done with a senate in which the Republicans are in a minority, you should celebrate the close of the first four months instead of grumbling because the full four years' undertaking has not been completed.

A little comparison of Republican platform promises with Republican administration fulfillments will certainly be welcomed by the Republican organs which have given space to the above paragraph or which may concur in its sentiments. On the question of sugar the Republican platform said, "The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use." In carrying out this promise a sugar schedule was framed that gave to the Sugar trust absolute control of the sugar market, and at the request of a Republican senator the Republican senators voted against an amendment to the tariff bill providing for a bounty to sugar growers.

Of Cuba the Republican platform says, "We believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the islands." How has this pledge been fulfilled? For three months one man, backed by the known wishes and desires of the administration and supported by a lot of moral cowards, has thwarted every attempt at recognition of the Cuban patriots. "One-twelfth of the McKinley administration has passed" and instead of asserting the supremacy of the American flag, protecting Americans in Cuba in the exercise of their rights and using our "good offices to restore peace" and bring independence to the island, we still submit to Spanish insults, offer charity to wronged and outraged Americans and refuse to recognize the patriots who are struggling for freedom.

The Republican platform stated that Republicans "believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party." But free homesteads have been lost sight of in the mad rush to do the bidding of the tariff barons.

The Republican platform demands that "every citizen shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestrained ballot and that such ballot shall be counted as cast." How well the Republican party has complied with its own demand is shown by the tyranny of Speaker Reed, who refuses to allow members to vote, counts votes never cast and overlooks votes cast against his wishes.

The Republican national platform says that Republicans "favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce." This is one of the nation's most serious problems, and notwithstanding the fact that "just one-twelfth of the McKinley administration has passed" not one step has been taken by that administration in this direction.

The Republican party renews the party's "allegiance to the policy of protection," because "in its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly." The Republican idea of "reasonable application" and its conception of "justice, fairness and impartiality" are shown in the sugar schedule, emphasized by the wool schedule and made plain to all men in the subserviency shown to the trusts. It frames a tariff bill that taxes the cradle and the coffin, the food and the clothes, the erstwhile free gospel of salvation and the remedies for bodies diseased. It holds open the pockets of the toilers that favored men may run their hands therein. It confers favors upon those who are already rolling in wealth and throws a few stale crumbs to the toilers of the nation. It prated about what its tariff law would do for the toilers and then framed a law that skims the cream for the rich and leaves the skimmilk for the poor. This is the way the Republican administration is carrying out the pledges of its platform. It has violated every pledge given to the people and carried out every pledge made to the trusts and tariff barons. If the Republican organs are proud of this record, they are easily pleased.—Omaha World-Herald.

David B. Remarks.

David B. Hill, deceased, arises to remark that his "views of party policy are too well known to need repetition." Correct, David the Defunct. Your views of party policy are known to be taken from the innermost recesses of a hole into which you crawled during the last campaign.

Not Yet Ripe.

"Another essential condition of prosperity," says the New York Tribune, "is that it must not be plucked before it is ripe." Are we to understand that we have committed the green persimmons act as regards the McKinley prosperity?—Exchange.

Reed and the Senate.

So it seems that Tom Reed didn't bully the senate much after all. The Sugar trust seems well enough satisfied. The senate went a little high on the sugar schedule so as to be able to drop in conference to about the figure they wanted.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

THE STORY TELLER

THE SCOTCH.

[A valentine addressed to Mr. Ian Maclaren of Drumtochty by his sincere admirer, John Kendrick Bangs.]

You've superseded our national game
And given to those who scuff
At national things a sport you call
The wonderful game of golf.

You've put in the place of negro tales
The tales, which you say are true,
Of the dialectual queerinesses of
Old Sandy MacGraw Macfingh.

You've put on the necks of our dude so brave,
All in line with your dominant plans,
Instead of the ties of the Englishmen
The plaids of the Scottish clans.

But in all of your lives there are just two things
You Scotchmen will never do,
In spite your genius and dialect
And Sandy MacGraw Macfingh.

Our climate is such you never can make,
No matter how much you vex,
Us wear the bare knees of the Highland man
Or the skirts of the opposite sex.

And, finally, sir, it matters no jot
How hard you Scottish men try,
You'll never succeed with all of your Scotch
In spoiling our love for rye.
—Harper's Bazar.

OLEANDERS.

"Margaret! Is it possible? After so many years! Tell me you are not a dream, Margaret! Margaret!"

John Stair put out his hands as he spoke and caught both those of the woman firmly in his hold. She, rising from her seat, gazed at him with startled eyes and parted lips, while the flowers in her lap were scattered in a rosy mass about her feet.

"I was thinking of you," the man went on in a soft voice of entire gladness. "In all the years, the long ten years, since we said goodby you have been in my remembrance always, always. At every little pause in the life which has been so full and yet so empty your face has come before me, and here just now, looking at the sea and the sunlight, the pain was more than I could bear. I turned to leave the terrace, and there you were among the flowers, Margaret. In all my life it is the first good turn that fate has done me. Tell me you are glad to see me again."

Margaret drew her hands from his with a sigh, still looking up at the thin, keen face, the gray eyes bent eagerly upon her.

"Glad—yes, I am glad," she said, but her voice was sad with the remembrance of long pain and much weeping. "It will be worse afterward—but for the moment—ah, John, how long the years have been! How lonely!"

There was a pause between them, and he sat beside her on the low bench, each afraid to break the silence, while he gathered up the flowers and laid them on her knees again. Round them azaleas and oleanders grew in a glowing curve of rosy color, shutting out the length of terrace. Before them, beyond the glitter of the white houses on the beach, lay the sea, blue and sail flecked, meeting the blue curves of the cloudless sky in its serenest mood.

"Tell me of yourself," he said at last, leaning forward and touching the flutter of black ribbons on her white dress. "I know so little—just a few meager lines in the paper or a chance remark in a man's letter. I know that he is dead, that you are free, but that is all. Tell me, Margaret."

The spell of his entreating voice was on her, and the long sorrow of her lonely life came to her in a vivid stroke which caught her by the throat in a sob and drowned the blueness of her eyes in tears.

"There is not much to tell," she answered, leaving her fingers in his clasp. "Six months after you left for India I was married to him, as you read, of course."

Her brow knitted sharply in an instant's contraction of pain, but he did not turn away.

"Yes?"

"Well, there it is—the story of my life," Margaret said, with a little smile sadder than her tears. "I was 20, penniless and pretty. I married a millionaire of 60, and you—you went to India."

A silence, while the eyes of both were bent upon the sea and the sound of music from the hotel terrace above came faintly over the flowery screen around them.

"He was generous in his way," Margaret went on after a little. "He freed my father from the money he owed him, and the boys got on all right and Dolly made a good match. Father and mother got their part of the bargain, and he—well, he got his too."

John Stair flung her hand from him suddenly and turned away sharply.

"Ah, you winced" said Margaret bitterly. "But for me—think of it—he was hard and miserly and coarse, and I was his wife and loved you."

Stair turned to her again.

"But now? You are free?"

"Yes," she answered slowly, "I am free. Two years ago he died and left me free and rich and childless. Tell me now, John—tell me about your wife."

"Ah, no; not now," Stair said eagerly. "Let us forget for a few hours—forget all except that we have been so long apart that we have met again, Margaret."

"No, no, you shall tell me," Margaret cried sharply. "Why, why did you marry? You were a man, and strong. There was no one to torture you. You shall tell me."

The eager look on Stair's keen face faded, and his face grew white.

"It was in India. I was ill, down for months with fever, and she nursed me at the risk of her own life and good name. I could do nothing else but marry her. Poor Martha!"

"Martha—is that her name?"

"Yes."

"What is she like—your Martha?" There was a ring of scorn in Margaret's voice, but her eyes saw the sea through the glitter of her upshed tears. "What is she like?"

"A homely little body, very small and very plain. Her whole soul and affection, I think, is centered in her boy. She worships him"—

"Ah, she has a child?"

"Yes. The little one was born in India, grew up very delicate, and two years ago she brought him home. He is all right now, I believe, and she seems happy about him at last. I got leave about a month before I expected. She does not know that I am in Europe. I wandered here out of my way—not being in a hurry to get home to Martha, and found you, Margaret."

The thrill of gladness softened his voice again as he uttered her name, so long unspoken, and his eyes noted tenderly every little detail of her beauty, the glitter of her fair hair, the curves of her lovely face, the folds of her soft white dress. From the terrace above the sound of the music came faintly in a dreamy air. A warm, light breeze touched the laces and ribbons of her dress and swayed the leaves above them till the little lights and shadows danced to and fro over her figure and the flowers on her lap. The years had only added to her beauty, and they had been so long apart.

"Better that you had not—in the end better a thousand times. We must pay for it afterward with such a heavy price! Fate has been such a heavy usurer to us, my dear."

"If I could only pay for both of us," said Stair. "But, in spite of the price, tell me, Margaret, you are glad that we have met. Let fate exact what price she will, tell me that you are glad just for one minute—glad to be together and alone, dearest."

His lips touched hers, and for a moment her head lay on his shoulder. The music wailed above them, and the breeze gave a shivering sigh and left them alone, while for a minute's space life and time and the universe itself were forgotten. Then with a footfall as light as the leaves which the breeze stirred a woman came round the curve of the flowery screen and stood before them. She was very small and plain, with a wan, white face, from which the pale hair was parted in sedate, smooth bands, and her dress fell in somber folds upon the rosy blossoms which the wind had scattered from Margaret's knees to the ground. Her empty hands were interlaced, one upon another, and pressed against her bosom.

"I—heard you—a little while ago," she said after a moment, while Stair and Margaret sat dumb. "I was on the next beyond. I heard John's voice and what he said. I am Martha."

Stair had sprung to his feet and stood looking down at her. Margaret buried her face in her hands.

"I am Martha," the level, toneless voice went on gently, "and—the child—my little son—is dead."

Stair made a step forward, but she motioned him back with a gesture.

"He was ill again, a month ago, and the doctors said I should try a warmer climate. So I brought him here to the sun and the flowers. He died a week ago, my little son, and I came to gather the flowers he was so fond of and take them to him. He loved the color, and the earth is so brown and cold upon his grave." Again she clasped her hands upon her bosom and looked at Margaret with her sad eyes that were tearless. "I heard you, John, and what you said. It is true, I know. I am plain and homely, and you married me for pity. No, indeed, I do not blame you. You were very good. Many men would not have done so much. And now—the child is dead! And you"—she turned to Margaret with a break at last in her level voice—"you have gathered all the flowers I could reach!"

Slowly Margaret lifted up her face and looked at Stair's wife—wan, with hanging black garments and hands stretched out toward the blossoms on her lap. Almost without knowing, she lifted their mass of rosy color and laid it in those empty hands. Martha held them gently and stood looking at the two for a moment—the man who was her husband and the woman that he loved.

"I—will take them to the child," she said.

She turned away. In one moment the sunlight darkened to her eyes, and before Stair could catch her she had fallen on the marble of the terrace.

She had taken them to the child.—Madame.

Lime For Clover.

For a good many years past there has been a general complaint among farmers in the older states that it was impossible to get a catch of clover as freely as in olden times. Some have attributed this to a lack of potash in the soil, and there is no doubt that light applications of potash have stimulated a growth of clover where it would fail otherwise, but it seems to be now a settled fact that the failure is more often caused by acidity of the soil that can be remedied by a moderate application of lime. Clover catches more freely in a limestone soil, and these farmers who have applied 10 or 15 bushels of lime to the acre have no trouble in growing an abundance of clover annually. We all know how freely it comes in wherever wood ashes are spread or even where there has been a little fire of brush in the field, and it is probably as much from the lime that is in these ashes as from the potash that the soil is made receptive to the clover plant.—J. H. Hale in Hartford Courant.

Taught a Lesson.

A good story is told of Lord Hawke, the cricketer. When playing at Sheffield one day, he invited a well known and highly respected "professional" to take lunch with him in the "gentlemen's" pavilion. One of Lord Hawke's colleagues thought it necessary to object to the presence of a professional player at the table. "Then, sir," said his lordship, turning to his friend, "since I cannot entertain you here perhaps I may have the pleasure of lunching with you." And with these words Lord Hawke proceeded to the players' meal in their pavilion.—Pearson's Weekly.

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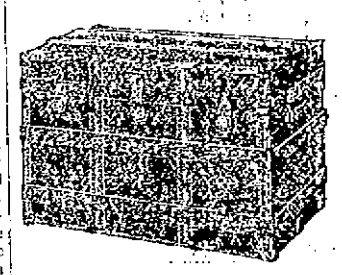

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THE MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Did Miss Barrett Speculate on Sugar Stocks?

The Story is Denied by Mr. Codman—Some Conflicting Testimony Was Given at the Fire Marshal's Hearing.

Boston, July 30.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon the second day's hearing by Fire Marshal Whitcomb as to the cause of the fire last Saturday in the office of Codman & Codman, 40 Kilby street, at which Miss Alice M. Barrett was found dead, was concluded.

Some of the witnesses previously heard were recalled, and the list included the mother of the dead girl, her brother, Charles, W. H. Foss, Medical Examiner Steadman, P. J. Collins, and a young woman who was an intimate friend of Miss Barrett. The most sensational feature of the day was the testimony of P. J. Collins, who says he is the proprietor of the "London Shrub," with an office on Water street.

Collins said that he was with Miss Barrett on parts of Thursday and Friday nights preceding the Saturday on which she died; that he took her around to several hotels for suppers, and that at one place their refreshments included a bottle of wine.

Thursday night, he declared, Miss Barrett asked him for the loan of $1200 to meet a pressing need. He could not furnish this amount, and then she asked him for a small amount, about $10, which he gave to her. He told the fire marshal that the girl was very despondent. On Friday night Collins says he dined again with Miss Barrett, but he would not say where. Neither would he say where they suppered on Thursday night.

Friday afternoon Miss Barrett sent Collins a note asking him to meet her. She had previously asked for the loan of $1200, and had been refused. Collins met her as requested, and they went to dinner together. At that time she borrowed $40 of Collins after asking for $50. Collins also stated that he had frequently borrowed money of Miss Barrett, and she had borrowed money in turn of him. But she did not owe him anything now, he said.

It developed that Collins and Miss Barrett were very good friends. It was also disclosed that the woman for six or seven weeks had been speculating in stocks; that she invested her money at the advice of Mr. Collins, and that she had been on the short end of sugar for some five weeks, which had entailed a loss estimated by Mr. Collins at fully $6600.

This was the substance of his testimony before the fire marshal, but he made more and startling statements after the hearing, in which he alluded to certain speculations in sugar which had not been profitable. He also talked about a shortage in the accounts of the firm of Codman & Codman, but the members of the firm deny that there is any truth in the statement.

In every point, Mr. Collins' testimony is met by counter testimony on the part of the relatives of Miss Barrett. The young woman's mother stated under oath that Alice was at home on both the Thursday and the Friday night to which Collins refers. She also stated that her daughter never asked Collins for a loan of $1200.

Mr. Foss, in his testimony, swore that the much-talked of $500 mentioned in the will of the dead girl was not paid to him, and the fire marshal has no doubt of the truth of this.

Mr. Whitcomb declined to tell what Mrs. Barrett had said to him further than has already been set forth, but the interview lasted over an hour, and at its conclusion Mrs. Barrett hurried from the building.

Medical Examiner Steadman has no belief in any stories which reflect on the character of the dead girl. It is believed that there are several important points in connection with the death of Miss Barrett which have not yet been made public, but which may be expected to be revealed shortly.

William C. Codman, the employer of Alice M. Barrett, broke silence last night, and to The Herald pledged his word for the correctness of the following statements:

First—No money above $500 is missing. The cash book, check book and letter book are the only books burned. Mr. Codman admits that $200 in bills is gone from the safe, but he believes it was paid out in the ordinary course of business on Friday. Not over $500 could be missing without Mr. Codman's knowledge now.

Second—The statement that the girl has speculated in sugar or any other stock to the extent of $2000, $3000 or $10,000 less is an absolute untruth, emanating from a wholly irresponsible person.

Third—No Miss Wheelwright or any other female relative of Mr. Codman ever gave Miss Barrett a cent in money or in clothes, or had any dealings whatsoever with her.

Mr. Codman says that he had heard that the girl told her intimates that a Miss Wheelwright gave her dresses, but declares that the name is fictitious and pure fol-de-rol of Miss Barrett, if it was mentioned by her at all.

Fourth—Miss Barrett did not go to Hotel Thorndike or any other hotel with a lady about to depart on a journey.

Fifth—She was murdered. Mr. Codman says that Dr. Stedman has told him that the wound was not such as would be inflicted in the average case of suicide, and has admitted a shadow of doubt. Mr. Codman challenges the police verdict of suicide. He believes the murderer was a would-be thief, who escaped by clambering up the light shaft with the aid of projections there. He thinks Miss Barrett bought the revolver for protection on account of the robbery of a year ago.

TIRED OF THE JOB.

Marblehead, Mass., July 30.—William Stacey, for the past 28 years tax collector in this town, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at once. He says he is tired of the office, which pays $500 per annum, while the bonds required are $20,000.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

General Orders Issued by Commander-In-Chief Clarkson.

Buffalo, July 30. — Commander-in-Chief Clarkson of the Grand Army of the Republic has issued a general order from national headquarters at Omaha in regard to the arrangements for the grand encampment. The commander-in-chief, escorted by the department commander, will leave Omaha on Saturday, Aug. 21, at 6 p. m., by special train. National headquarters at Omaha will be closed on that date and opened in Buffalo on Monday, Aug. 23.

The 31st national encampment of the G. A. R. will assemble in Music hall, Buffalo, on Thursday, Aug. 26, at 9 a. m. As there is much business to come before the encampment its sessions will be called to order promptly at the hour named.

The annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 25, and will move at 10 a. m. sharp. The route of march will be up Main street to Chippewa, west to Delaware avenue, on Delaware to North, on North past the reviewing stand at the Circle.

The reviewing stand will be at the Circle, and will be designated by the national colors.

Comrade William McKinley, President of the United States, and other distinguished comrades will review the column with the commander-in-chief.

Every effort is being made by the citizens of Buffalo to make this a most interesting and successful encampment, and every indication points to an unusual attendance.

OLDEST COMPOSITOR.

George W. Parsons, Aged 82, Worked at Case Till Day Before He Died.

Salem, Mass., July 30.—George W. Parsons of the Salem Evening News, probably the oldest compositor in this country, died yesterday afternoon, aged 82 years. He worked up to Wednesday noon, and suffered a paralytic stroke yesterday afternoon, while sitting in his chair at his home, dying in a short time.

For 64 years he has been engaged in newspaper work in nearly every capacity. He was born in Newburyport in 1815, and when 16 years of age was apprenticed to Joseph H. Buckingham, who established the Newburyport Advertiser in 1821. Subsequently he was engaged in various positions upon the Boston Daily Atlas, Boston Times, and Roberts' World of Romance.

In 1837, after having served for three or four years as foreman of the composing room of the Gloucester Democrat, he assumed control of that paper in company with Fred L. Rogers, under the firm name of Rogers & Parsons.

In 1840 Mr. Parsons again assumed his position as foreman of the composing room and held it for six or seven successive years, when the paper was published by the firm of Varney, Parsons & Co.

Mr. Parsons also served 20 or more years in the office of the Salem Observer as compositor and pressman, for three years in the Lynn Reporter office and after that in the office of the Salem News from the time of its establishment, 17 years ago, till the time of his death.

ANDREE'S CHANCES.

Stockholm, July 30.—Dr. Ekholm (Ekholn), who was associated with Herr Andree in his projected balloon voyage last year, writes to The Aftonbladet that he decline to join in the present attempt because the impermeability of the balloon was unsatisfactory. He says it lost 51 cubic metres of gas daily from the time of inflation. In his opinion it would not float more than from 22 to 24 days. Inasmuch as the voyage under ordinary conditions of wind would take at least 24 days, Dr. Ekhom believes Andree will be remarkably fortunate if he succeeds at all.

RIVERS OVER BANKS.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 30.—The severe rain storm did considerable damage in this vicinity. The Housatonic river has overflower its banks in many places and has done considerable damage to crops. The first floor at Russell's mill was flooded and operations were suspended. At North Adams the Hoosac river overflowed its banks, causing a suspension of street car traffic between that city and Adams.

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For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines. To be used internal and external in all cases. O. H. Ingalls, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

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MURDER, THEN ARSON

Alfred C. Williams Suspected of Killing John Gullio at Lynnfield.

ACCUSED HAD KLONDYKE FEVER.

Gullio's Money Gone and $75 Found In Williams' Room.

Lynn, Mass., July 30.—Alfred Williams, a Wakefield farm hand, is held without bail for examination Saturday on charges of murder, arson and robbery in connection with the death of John Gullio in Lynnfield Wednesday morning, preferred by State Officer George C. Neal.

It is alleged that Williams, incited by a longing for funds to enable him to reach the Klondyke gold fields, shot Gullio, robbed him of about $100 and then fired the small shanty in which he lived on the Phillips farm, near the Wakefield line.

Wakefield, Mass., July 30.—The arrest of Alfred C. Williams of this town in connection with the burning of John Gullio at Lynnfield early Wednesday morning is almost the sole topic of conversation here. Among those who know something about Williams' whereabouts on the night of the fire is James Hickey, who is employed by Alfred A. Carleton of this town, and with whom Williams boarded. With some variations, Hickey relates about the same story of Williams' account of his night's experience as was told the police by the prisoner.

Hickey says that Williams came home about 4:30 Wednesday morning covered with blood, and apparently in an exhausted condition. Hickey helped him wash up, and then Williams told him the story of the holdup on the side of the pond.

Hickey examined Williams carefully and found a number of scratches on his face and throat, and two or three abrasions. The nail on his left little finger had also been torn off, and in fact everything in his appearance pointed to the fact that he must have had a terrible scuffle with some one, during which both he and his assailant used their hands and fingers.

Williams told Hickey that he thought it was about 11:30 Tuesday night when he was assaulted, and he did not regain consciousness until three hours after, and then he found himself down the embankment from the street on the shore of the pond with one arm in the water. He claimed that it took him two hours to drag himself back to the Carleton house a distance of about 1¼ miles.

The police visited the place where Williams said he was assaulted, but there was nothing in the appearance of the ground either at the top or the bottom of the embankment which indicated that any disturbance had taken place. The rain of yesterday morning, however, may have obliterated such traces.

Hickey will be a witness at the hearing in Lynn on Saturday.

State Officer Neal is hard at work on the case, and says that considerable evidence has been accumulated. In the room where Gullio was burned to death was found an oil can, which was peculiar, as it is known that Gullio always kept this can in an outhouse. It is also known that Gullio had $175 or thereabouts on the night of the fire, and that he was in the habit of keeping part of his money in the mattress and part in his trousers which were hung near the bed. It is also known that Williams had the gold fever very severely, and that a day or two before the fire he told Gullio that he wanted to go to the Klondyke, but did not have the money. Gullio told him that he (Gullio) had sufficient funds to reach Alaska, and asked Williams to find out more about it.

The theory of the police is that the murderer of Gullio broke into the house and knowing where the Italian kept his money, was going through Gullio's trousers when the latter woke up. A terrific fight then ensued, in which both men were badly scratched, but Gullio was gradually overpowered and at last rendered unconscious or perhaps killed. The fiend then went to the outhouse, and taking the can of oil went back to the scene of the robbery. Here he endeavored to clear away all traces of the crime by sprinkling oil over the body of Gullio, and then after getting all the money set the fire and escaped. The police last night did not think that there was any shooting in connection with the crime, although Gullio's body was so badly burned that it is hard to say just how he met his death.

Officer Neal stated last night that Williams' room in Wakefield had been searched and $75 in bills found under the carpet. A revolver was also found, but its appearance gave no indication of having been used for some time, although it was loaded.

Attorney Hurlbert, counsel for Williams, has had the house of Gullio thoroughly examined, and quite a lengthy hearing is anticipated on Saturday.

RAILROAD DEAL CONFIRMED.

Waterville, Me., July 30.—The report of the consolidation of the Wiscasset and Quebec, and Sebasticook and Moosehead railroads was yesterday confirmed by General Manager Fogg of the Wiscasset and Quebec. Ex-Congressman Charles D. Haines of Kinderhook, N. Y., now is in control of both roads, and as he has taken hold of the properties with a view to development, people in the section of the country traversed by the roads express confidence that they will be greatly benefitted by the operations of the new managers.

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Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

ONE EFFECT OF GOLD CRAZE.

Washington, July 30.—The navy department has felt the evil effect of the gold craze. The firm of Moran Bros., located in Seattle, is building the torpedo boat Rowan, and had made good progress until the Alaskan exodus set in. Now they have informed the navy department that so many of their workmen have dropped their work to go to Alaska that they are obliged to appeal to the navy department for an extension of time in which to complete the boat.

AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

President and Mrs. McKinley Very Comfortably Situated.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 30.—The President and Mrs. McKinley occupy a suite of seven rooms on the second floor in the southwest corner of the Hotel Champlain annex, connected with the main building by corridors. The rooms are the finest in the house and have been especially finished and furnished in elegant style and taste.

The president had few callers yesterday. General Peck, adjutant general of Vermont, and wife; General Guy V. Henry, commandant of Fort Ethan Allen, and wife, and Hon. Legrand B. Cannon, all of Burlington, were received by the president. General Peck came, representing the governor and people of the state of Vermont, with handsome offerings of flowers for the ladies of the presidential party. Mrs. McKinley was delighted by a lovely bouquet of orchids. Mrs. Alger received American beauty roses and Mrs. Porter pink carnations.

Before he left, General Peck had extracted a promise from Mr. Porter that the president would visit Burlington next Wednesday and review the cavalry troops at Fort Ethan Allen and later attend a reception in his honor at the palatial home of Mr. Cannon. The only other plans, so far made by the president, are a review of the Twenty-first regiment, United States infantry, and a reception by the officers at Plattsburgh post, to take place probably next Tuesday, then some time next week a trip by steamer to Isle la Motte as the guest of Senator Proctor and of the Vermont Game and Forestry commission. On Aug. 13 the president will visit the Vermont state encampment of National Guard at Chester. He will possibly visit Bar Harbor, Me., before his return to Washington.

DEATH OF DR. HINDS.

One of New Hampshire's Leading Citizens Suddenly Stricken.

Milford, N. H., July 30.—Dr. W. H. W. Hinds, one of the best known homeopathic physicians in the state, died last evening of heart trouble at his home on Nashua street. He had been reading in his chair, and as he arose and started to walk across the room he fell to the floor, dying in a short time.

The doctor was born in Chichester, N. H., and would have been 64 years old next Sunday. He was an army surgeon, serving at first in the Twelfth Massachusetts and later in the Seventeenth Massachusetts regiments. After the close of the war he came to Milford and engaged in practice.

He was a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar, Odd Fellow, member of O. W. Lull G. A. R. post of this town and of the Massachusetts commandery order of the Loyal Legion.

He had represented the town in the legislature, as a member and chairman of its board of education and board of health, and was an ex-state senator. His wife died several years ago, but two sons survive him, one of whom has been associated in practice with his father for the past few years.

TO TEST GUIDE LAW.

Farmington, Me., July 30.—Dead River Guide and Camp Owners association is about to assess each member in the sum of $5 to assist any guide who will test the constitutionality of the new law. The association claims to have the sympathy of the public, and the financial support of many native and other sportsmen. George A. Gibson of Boston is said to have offered the sum of $100 to the Guide association. James Mathieson, president of the Rangely Guides' association, is guiding at present at Kennebago lake, though he was not licensed. W. H. Boynton of Arlington Heights, Boston, and Frederick S. Dickson, a Philadelphia lawyer, have promised James Mathieson financial aid if needed to test the constitutionality of the law. The other day Mathieson was approached by a man who is supposed to have been sent here to get evidence against unlicensed guides. Mathieson told him that he was ready to guide the stranger if he would await his return from Kennebago lake. Mathieson is still guiding at the latter place, and he may be arrested on his return. The outcome and the next move of the commissioners is awaited with the greatest interest by guides and sporting people everywhere.

TO PUNISH LYNCHERS.

Atlanta, July 30.—After giving a secret hearing to two of the brothers of Dr. W. L. Ryder, the white man lynched in Talbot county last week, Governor Atkinson offered the following rewards: Five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the first two members of the mob that lynched Ryder; $100 for each subsequent arrest and conviction, and $250 for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons hindering or interfering with the bringing of the lynchers to justice. The governor announces that he has in his possession the names of several of the lynching mob, which numbered only 15, with positive proof against three of them. He expresses his determination to exert the full power of his office to punish the guilty parties.

DEATH GUARDS THE GOLD.

Benton Harbor, Mich., July 30.—The widow of Lieutenant Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, being interviewed here concerning the Klondyke gold regions, which country she has repeatedly visited with her husband, declared that the government should stop the tide of emigrants going to the gold fields in Alaska. She says that the mountain passes are strewn with the skeletons of unfortunate miners, who perished from either cold, heat, malaria or starvation while trying to reach the golden region.

NAUMKEAG MILLS CLOSE.

Salem, Mass., July 30.—The Naumkeag cotton mills were closed yesterday for two weeks. The mills employ 1400 people, and the loss in wages will be about $17,000. They have been running on 42-hour time for some weeks.

STARVING CUBANS.

Helpless Reconcentrados Are Dying by the Wayside.

SPANISH CRUELTIES CONTINUE.

Women and Old Men Lashed Till They Bleed.

New York, July 30.—The Herald prints the following from its correspondent with the insurgent army in Cuba:

I have received the following letter from General Castillo, addressed to the New York Herald:

"Our confidence in our final triumph is daily greater. During the last month, with our modest force, we have had 28 severe combats with the enemy. We have applied explosives to trains, fought troops on highways, taken towns and our arms have been victorious everywhere.

"During the same month, 23 persons, fully armed, who beonged to the Spanish army, have joined our forces. I am in a position to assure you that our forces are more than ever flourishing and vigorous."

I was in Matanzas recently and while there I witnessed a scene that reminded me of the stories of the treatment of slaves in Africa. I saw a Spanish inspector of police lash, until they bled, feeble, tottering reconcentrados in order to force them to do government work.

Matanzas is full of starving reconcentrados. Every night some of them die on the steps of the theatre or in the portals of churches, and except for private donations, they are absolutely helpless. On July 11, a cargo of tiles arrived to be used on some government work. To unload these tiles the police pressed into service a great number of reconcentrados. They were too weak to work, too weak to even drag themselves down to the harbor. Some started to work, but had not strength enough to carry the tiles. They it was that I saw a police inspector appear with a heavy whip and mercilessly beat women and old men for their inability to work.

The Herald correspondent with the insurgent army writes that he recently witnessed the blowing up of a train with a body of soldiers, while crossing a bridge. This explosion was merely an experiment. From the insurgent standpoint it was highly successful. The train was wrecked and several soldiers were killed.

KEPT INCOMMUNICADO.

Letter In Case of Tobacco Says Three Americans Are In Moro Castle.

Philadelphia, July 30.—While unpacking a case of Havana leaf tobacco yesterday, an employe of the firm of Vetterlein Bros., discovered the following letter upon a single sheet of note paper:

"Havana, April 4, 1896.

To Whom It May Concern:

There is in Moro castle three American men that were captured in Rio del Pinar. They are not allowed to communicate to any one or to apply for relief from the United States government. I take this means of notifying persons in the states for them. They have papers for honorable discharge from the army in 1865. They give their homes as Germantown, Philadelphia. The men were on a tour of Cook's excursion. Annie Luel.

The cargo of tobacco of which the message-laden case was a part arrived at this port on the steamer Seneca from Havana on April 10, 1896. It lay in the bonded warehouse until the latter part of March last, when the beginning of the tariff excitement caused a number of tobacco men to take out goods consigned to them.

Since that time the case had been standing in Vetterlein's store, unopened. The letter was forwarded to the state department at Washington.

REJECTED BY LONG.

Washington, July 30.—Secretary Long has rejected the offer of the armor companies to supply the diagonal armor for the three battleships—Alabama, Wisconsin and Illinois—now building at a price to be fixed hereafter by the navy department itself. The companies made this offer under the impression that as the armor of this kind is entirely within the hull and superstructure of the ships the failure of the government to procure it would stop the work of the shipbuilders entirely. Therefore, while they refused to furnish all of the armor needed at the price fixed by congress, they undertook to supply the diagonal armor, leaving the price afterward to be adjusted. Secretary Long, however, has found that it will be possible to go on with the work of building the ships and allow the armor to be placed later on.

CANAL COMMISSION MEETS.

Washington, July 30. — Admiral Walker, Captain Carter and Professor Haupt, the new Nicaragua canal commissioner, held a preliminary meeting in the engineers' office at the war department yesterday. Although they have not received their commissions they discussed at some length future plans. There is no present intention of visiting Nicaragua, but before a final report is made the commission will make a personal examination of the canal route and its surroundings. Admiral Walker, by virtue of his rank, and being first named on the commission, will be president.

SEAMEN'S WOES.

Boston, July 30.—The officers and members of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's union have decided to petition congress to enact a law prohibiting "crimps" or agents, so called, from shipping seamen, to abolish the allotment note system, and to make the United States shipping commissioner a salaried official. A petition setting forth the grievances and abuses arising from the present system and asking for relief through the establishment of a commissionership to have jurisdiction in the matter was prepared at a meeting of the officers of the union held here yesterday.

WEST NEWTON'S LOSS.

Newton, Mass., July 30.—Levi F. Warren, one of the best known residents of West Newton, died yesterday at his home after a sickness of two days. He was born in Weston in 1831, and had resided in Newton over 30 years. Mr. Warren was educated at the Bridgewater Normal school, taught in the Salem high school several years, and for 28 years was principal of the Pierce school, West Newton. He was a member of West Newton lodge of Odd Fellows. A widow and two daughters survive him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

David Bilun, 60 years old, a veteran of the war, was found dead at his home at Holyoke, Mass. He had taken paris green.

The annual reunion of the descendants of Rebecca Nourse, representing one of the oldest families in New England, was held yesterday at the old homestead at Danvers, Mass.

Tramps along the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad in Rhode Island are becoming a nuisance, breaking into section houses where tools are stored and stealing the dinner pails of the trackmen.

RUM FIGHTERS IN CONVENTION.

New York, July 30.—An army of Prohibitionists invaded Ocean Grove to attend the 17th annual meeting of the National Temperance and Publication society and the National Anti-Liquor league, which are holding a three-days' campmeeting and prohibition rally. The big auditorium was filled with these enthusiasts yesterday morning when Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald of Newark delivered the address of welcome. Dr. James B. Dunn, general secretary of the society, in his response, electrified a portion of the audience and amazed others by the declaration in his speech that "We consider it a greater honor to have a bishop of the Methodist church welcome us than to have the president of the United States."

SEVERE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Simla, July 30.—The north camp at Malakand was abandoned Wednesday afternoon, the troops concentrating on Kotal. The attack began at 6:30 on the previous evening and lasted until daybreak. Desultory fighting continued throughout the day, the tribesmen driving in the pickets, of whom 13 Sepoys were killed and 42 wounded. The Punjaub infantry, led by Lieutenant Climo, in a succession of brilliant charges, drove back great masses of the tribesmen, killing 90. The enemy is collecting in large forces and severe fighting is anticipated. Reinforcements have been sent to Bargal.

AT HER BIRTHPLACE.

Miss Susan B. Anthony an Honored Guest at Adams, Mass.

Adams, Mass., July 30.—The annual meeting of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific society was held at Forest park in this town yesterday afternoon, with Miss Susan B. Anthony as the honored guest of the society.

Rev. A. B. Whipple of Pittsfield presided in the absence of Dr. John Bascom of Williams college. The meeting was given up wholly to the discussion of womens' rights and eulogy of Miss Anthony.

Rev. Dr. Louis Zahner of Adams made an address of welcome, and Miss Anthony followed. She spoke feelingly of Adams, which is the place of her birth, and asked for co-operation in her work to secure equal rights for men and women in the world of labor, in property and in the government.

Among the other speakers were: Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.; Mrs. Clara B. Colby, Washington; Miss Alice Stowe Blackwell, Boston; Mrs. Ida H. Harper, biographer of Miss Anthony; Mrs. Mary Wright Sewell, Indianapolis; Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Philadelphia, and President Taylor, Great Barrington.

A poem written for the occasion by John Thayer of Rochester was read by Mrs. Clara B. Colby, and a short address was made by Daniel Reed Anthony of the Leavenworth Times.

MILITIAMEN FINED.

Keene, N. H., July 30.—Privates J. H. Simpson and E. A. Wigget of company H, Second regiment, N. H. N. G., have been fined $145 and costs each for absenting themselves without leave from the annual encampment at Concord in June. These are the first cases tried under the state law.

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$400 Piano used only four months for only $195, stool and scarf. Good as new. Pianos at half price for next ten days. Come in this afternoon or evening.

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The business man's friend, Bicola Pills, are a scientific remedy, and the only perfect cure for the diseases of the nervous system. A remedy adapted for the banker, doctor, lawyer, preacher, and merchant. While Bicola Pills are intended for all who are afflicted with nervous weakness, they are particularly adapted to women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, with prostration, faintness, etc. Bicola Pills give immediate relief—for rheumatism, and all blood and nervous troubles. Discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. The Turners also make

TARZINA—The only ointment for skin troubles. Cures Piles.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

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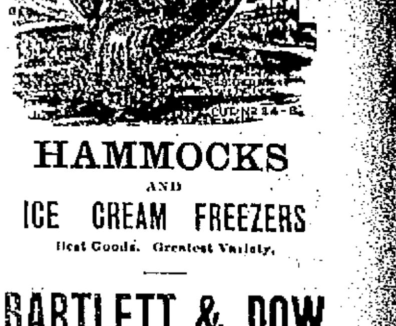

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keep everything in the electrical line. There are none in the city that do better work and their prices are as reasonable as many others for a cheaper grade of work.

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No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

CLOSING DAYS OF COMPOSER VERDI.

The deep feeling stirred by the report that Giuseppe Verdi is ill perhaps unto death amply demonstrates the esteem in which that great composer is held by the musical world.

Verdi has attained the ripe age of 83 years, and thus, even though he recovers from the indisposition recently reported, it is not likely that he will long withstand the increasing infirmities incident to such a venerable age and condition.

His life work was finished some years ago when he wrote "Finis" at the end of "Falstaff," and since that time he has lived in the well earned enjoyment of an imperishable fame. Born in 1813, only a few months after Richard Wag-

GIUSEPPE VERDI.

ner, who saw the light of day in the early part of that year, Verdi was the senior of Gounod by but three years, and thus these three great composers, the greatest of their period, were contemporaries, borrowing some inspiration no doubt from one another.

Giuseppe Verdi was born in the little hamlet of Le Roncole, near Busetto, Italy, Oct. 10, 1813. His parents conducted a modest inn and a small shop for the sale of groceries. Music was his passion from childhood, and while there was nothing in his surroundings to inspire a love of this divine art his was a heaven born gift that required no external influence to promote its growth. A poor travelling violinist named Bagarset was first to discover the musical precocity of this remarkable child and advise the father to encourage him in the study of music. Thirty years later, when Verdi, who had become famous, purchased his estate of Santa Agata at Le Roncole, this old musician still survived and received many benefits at the hands of the great composer.

It is evident on the authority of Poughin, his biographer, that Verdi studied music from his tenderest infancy, since he was scarcely 8 years old when in 1821 a benevolent tradesman put in order for his use a spinet which had been considered utterly worthless. It is related as an evidence of his absorbed interest in music that on a certain fete day he was helping as choir boy at mass in the little church of Le Roncole. The mass was accompanied by the organ, which he then heard for the first time. The music filled him with ecstasy, and the duties of the occasion were quite forgotten. The priest prompted him two or three times without dispelling the rapturous dreams in which he was indulging and then gave him such an angry push that he went rolling down the altar steps and fainted away as a result of this brutal treatment.

It is a singular fact that the three principal operas, aside from "Aida," upon which his fame rests, "Rigoletto," "Trovatore" and "Traviata," were written and produced consecutively within the two years ending March, 1853. Verdi's inspiration worked without interruption during that time, and he gained a position of musical authority such as but few men have ever attained. Thus for more than 40 years he has lived in the enjoyment of extraordinary honors. Other great composers have died without realizing that fame which an unkind fate did not permit to reach fruition until the turf had grown thick on their graves. Verdi gained renown with his three great operas and then practically rested on his oars for almost 20 years, when he electrified the world with "Aida," the opera which is likely to outlive all his other works. "Un Ballo" was not without merit, but it did not strike fire, and it thus remained for "Aida" to demonstrate that the flame of genius still burned brightly in the composer's bosom.

Another long period, 16 years, elapsed, and "Othello" was given out. Although a remarkable work for a man of such advanced age, this opera lacks the inspiration of either the "Trovatore" or the "Aida" period, and, with "Falstaff," which came a few years later, must be regarded with esteem chiefly in consequence of the circumstances incident to its composition. Had Verdi undertaken to set Shakespeare's great tragic story to music in the heat and passion of his younger days it might have ranked as his masterpiece, but the fires had burned low before he attempted "Othello" and "Falstaff," and these wonderful creations were too much for a genius that had fallen into the sear and yellow leaf.

"Aida," upon which the permanent fame of the master is likely to rest, was written by order of Ismael Pasha, the khedive of Egypt, who furnished the libretto and paid Verdi 100,000 francs for the music, the largest sum he ever received for a single work.

And so the record is made up. Verdi, hailing upon the confines of another world, can look back over an extraordinary career filled with triumph. Living for years upon his fine estate of Santa Agata at Le Roncole in the summer time and in his handsome Genoa mansion during the winter months the current of life has flowed on for him almost unruffled. The struggles and sorrows of his youthful years are long ago forgotten, and the great composer will be gathered to his fathers in the ripe enjoyment of such honors as few men attain.

Books In the Libraries.

There are in all the libraries of the world, exclusive of private libraries and bookstore collections, 40,000,000 volumes. In 1815, exactly half a century ago, the number of volumes in all the public libraries of the world was 20,000,000, so that in the last half century the number of books may be said to have doubled. This increase is in great measure due to the remarkable cheapening in the cost of bookmaking. Incidentally this cheapening has served to retard the growth of circulating libraries, for when a novel which cost $1.25 can now be purchased for 25 cents the incentive to subscribe to a circulating library is greatly reduced.

SEEKING GOLDEN TREASURE IN FAR ALASKA.

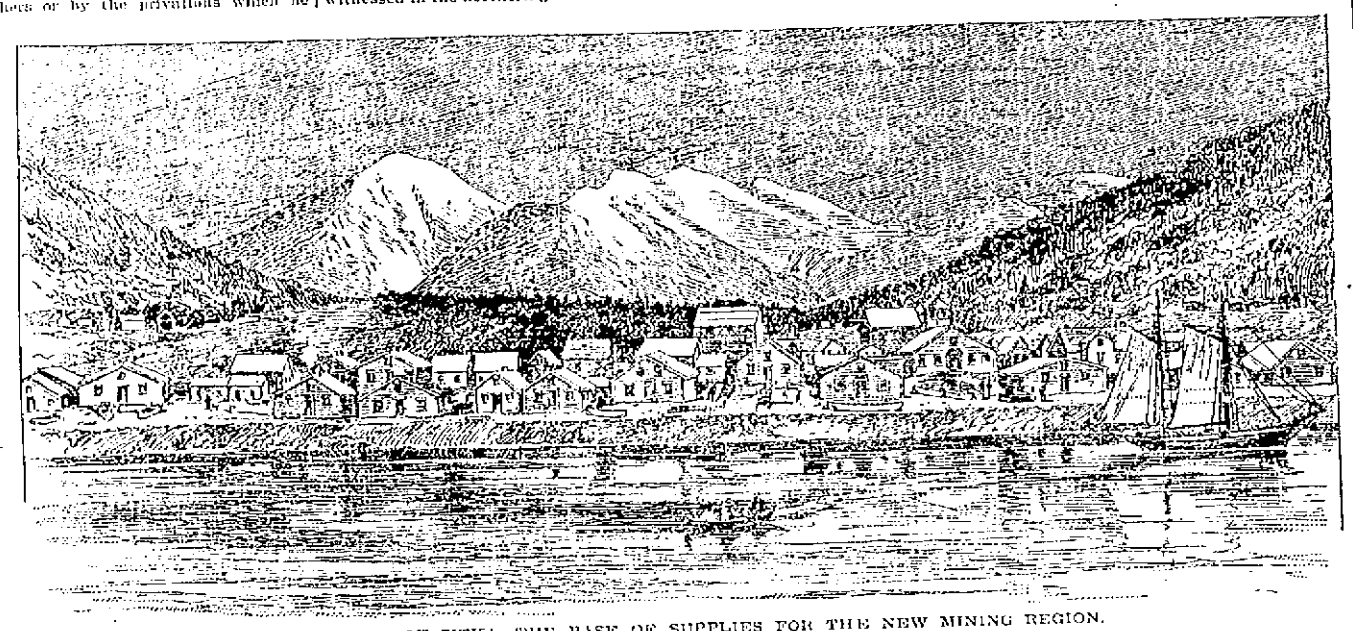
The stories told by recently returned miners from Alaska of wonderful gold discoveries on the Klondike river, one of the tributaries of the Yukon, have caused a bad attack of gold fever to set in on the Pacific coast, and the disease is becoming prevalent in many parts of the country. Many old miners and others have already gone to Alaska, and more are following by every steamer. It is thought that the real rush will not begin till next spring, when a recurrence of the days of forty-nine is looked for by many well informed people.

The rapid progress of Alaska demonstrates that the purchase of that territory was one of the shrewdest bargains Uncle Sam ever made. It does not seem an unreasonable calculation that in the near future the yield of gold alone from there will amount each year to the whole of the purchase price.

Last year about 10,000 miners flocked into the country, and this year it is estimated there will be about 15,000. In 1896 the output of gold was $5,000,000, and this year it is expected to be $12,000,000. This great output is but the small beginning of the industry, for the country so far has been but partially developed. It is stated that if it were not for the short working season and the very severe winters there would have been a rush to Alaska compared to which that of California in 1849 would not be a circumstance.

For nearly 10 years past the territory lying north of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude on the western side of the continent has been periodically the scene of a wild gold excitement in which tens of thousands of eager gold hunters have participated. In every instance history has repeated itself, for the experience of the majority of those who have swelled the various rushes to these northern goldfields has been that of disaster and disappointment and in thousands of cases the suffering of untold hardships, but the average man who is smitten with the gold fever seldom if ever profits by the experience of others or by the privations which he

PROSPECTORS CROSSING THE CHILKAT PASS ON THEIR WAY TO DAWSON CITY.



THE TOWN OF SITKA, THE BASE OF SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW MINING REGION.

may have personally suffered or the perils through which he may have passed. He has witnessed the fact that in every one of these rushes a few have been favored by fortune and have reaped a golden harvest. He therefore surrenders to the new excitement with the fervent hope consuming all other thoughts and considerations that he may be one of the favored few, and, buoyed with that hope, he is willing to take all chances, no matter how desperate they may be in appearance or in fact.

The first of the series of excitements witnessed in the northern goldfields was that which raged in 1858 in the lower Fraser river, in British Columbia. That was followed in 1861, 1862 and 1863 by another wild excitement growing out of the discovery of gold in the Cariboo district, which lies in the heart of the Blue mountains, a spur of the Rocky mountains and the true source of the Fraser river and its more important tributaries. Later rushes occurred to the Stikeen river, on the Alaskan boundary; to Peace river, which takes its rise on the watershed of the Fraser; to Kootenai, not far from the Washington border, and to the Big Bend of the Columbia river. To each of these localities excited gold seekers rushed in their blind infatuation, braving all dangers and heedless of all privation and suffering, trusting implicity to that most uncertain of all conditions in human experiences, luck.

The latest gold excitement in this northern territory is now in progress. It is centered in a remoter region than any that has heretofore broken out on the Pacific coast—in the heart of the Alaskan wilderness, on the tributaries of the Yukon river. Its very remoteness seems to have added to the intensity of the excitement which possesses those who have contracted the Yukon fever. Verily there is still as much of truth as there is of poetry in Campbell's imperishable couplet, "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view and robes the mountain with its azure hue," when it is applied to the scene of a gold excitement. Thousands of gold hunters have been infected with the Yukon fever and are now madly striving to anticipate one another on the scene of the latest discoveries in that rugged, inhospitable and well nigh inaccessible region.

Few persons who have not visited the interior of British Columbia and Alaska have any conception of the character of the climate, and the gold belt runs through pretty much the same kind of country in both. The open season in Kootenai, Cariboo and the Yukon districts may be said to extend from the latter part of May until the beginning of October. It is not until the end of May that the snow has disappeared from the valleys, and it covers the land again in the early part of October. The winters are truly arctic in character.

To all intents and purposes the mining camps of the north are shut out from all direct communication with civilization. For three months in the winter of 1893 no mails reached the mining camps in Cariboo, and letters received when the pony express finally broke the snow blockade paid a toll of $1 each. The same condition of things was experienced in the Yukon country during the past winter. It cost $1 a pound to freight all kinds of merchandise from Fort Yale, a distance of less than 400 miles, and not a pound of anything either eatable or wearable was obtained from any other source. Everything going into the Yukon country must be subject to a similar tariff.

The main attraction to the experienced gold miner in the Yukon country lies in the fact that the placers thus far discovered are shallow and consequently easy to work.

A CENTENNIAL OF GERMAN SONG.

In the year 1900 there is to be held in Brooklyn, according to present indications, the greatest German American singing festival which has ever occurred in this country. It is by reason of the fact that each year is adding greatly to the really good singing societies which are scattered all over this land. It should be understood that singing societies from many cities comprised within the borders of the Northeastern saengerbund will be represented at this festival.

The recent festival in Philadelphia was conceded to have been the largest and the best ever held on this side of

KARL F. SCHNEIDER.

the Atlantic. When it is considered that all of the old societies are constantly making efforts to improve by the securing of the best musical directors they can obtain and by the expenditure of large amounts of money, it will readily be seen that in future the festivals to be held will be of far greater importance than any heretofore celebrated.

The object of these festivals is to promote the efficiency of singing and to elevate the standard of music, harmony being the special point of training of the mass of singers. Incidentally it can be said that most of the great tenors, baritones and basses of the world come from the rank of singers, their exceptional voices having been discovered during the training of these singers and in the contests of skill which have been held from time to time.

Another feature of the song trials, as they are called, is the development of the social feeling. Men belonging to these organizations who are popular make many friendships which last all their lives. In this connection it should be said that the Germans more especially and exceptionally become trained singers, more because of the reason of their association with the best of musical trainers than really because as a mass the singers naturally have remarkable voices. This might be disputed were it not for the fact that very many persons of Teutonic birth or origin have not when first starting as singers good musical ears, but their association in these bunds after a time attunes them so well that their voices improve, and under the rigid instruction and discipline they have to undergo in the society they become educated to a lesser or greater extent so that their voices blend.

The preliminary steps toward the festival in 1896 have already been begun in Brooklyn by the appointing of a committee is composed of Dr. John Schildge, Henry Langenau, George Guenther, Franz Beck, August Thiemann, Carl F. Schneider, Louis Madu, Colonel John Rueger and Henry Loeffler. Of these Messrs. Schneider, Rueger and Loeffler are builders. To a reporter Mr. Schneider said:

"We shall leave nothing undone to make the fest of 1900 the grandest in the history of this country. What we intend to do is to get the American public interested and have it give these festivals some attention. We want to demonstrate that such an affair more than anything else elevates the standard of song. As you know, the steps we have taken so far are simply informal. The committee on place of hall has been formed. When the singing festival was held in this city in 1885, the concerts were given in the Academy of Music and at Coney Island and the picnic at Ridgewood park. For the festival in 1890 we want to have a very large building, so as to accommodate all the singers and the public. The Forty-seventh Regiment armory, which is now being enlarged, although I haven't been down there yet, is, I understand, a very large place, and if it is in any way possible we might try to secure that. Then we shall look around for other places. If the committee finds that none of the places can be secured or that none of them will suit, a large auditorium may be erected."

A Curious Wooden Watch.

The most curious timekeeper perhaps that has ever been made in this country was the work of one Victor Doriot, who lived at Bristol, Tenn., about 20 years ago. This oddity was nothing more or less than a wooden watch. The case was made of brier root, and the inside works, except three of the main wheels and the springs, which were of metal, were made from a piece of an old boxwood rule. The face, which was polished until it looked like a slab of finest ivory, was made from the shoulder blade of an old cow that had been killed by the cars. "Doriot's queer watch," as it was called, was an open faced affair, with a glass crystal, and was pronounced a fine piece of work by all the watchmakers in east Tennessee.

Wild Camels In the Southwest.

It is probably unknown to many that away down in the southwest there still roams a herd of genuine camels. The year before last one was killed on the Southern Pacific railroad. Surveying parties occasionally report seeing the camels, but only at long range, as the animals are so wild they will not permit near approach. There are also some running wild in Sonora, in Mexico. The Indians of the district say the animals have lived there for years. They are all descendants of the camels brought into this country for the government early in the fifties for use in the desert lands of California and Arizona. When the civil war came on and some of the western posts were practically abandoned, the camels wandered away and gradually became wild.

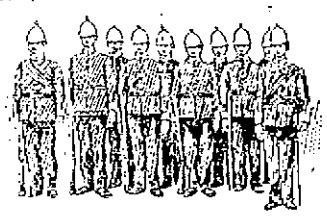
WAR DEFENSES OF AUSTRALIA.

The appearance of Australian troops in the royal procession on the occasion of the diamond jubilee was not only a unique spectacle, but it also illustrated the readiness with which the colonists are prepared to assist in defending their shores against hostile attack.

New South Wales was garrisoned by British troops from its foundation, in 1788, until 1870, when they were withdrawn. In the following year colonial regulars were raised and consisted of one battery of artillery and two companies of infantry. The latter were disbanded in 1872. The force now consists of one field battery, fully equipped with guns and horses, and three garrison batteries.

Men between the ages of 18 and 40 are enlisted for five years and may re-engage for two or five years. A gunner's pay is 2s. 3d. per diem, in addition to free rations. Special rates of working pay are given as well as increased rate of pay on re-engagement. Rewards are given for good conduct, as in the imperial service, but no pensions. The standard height has been reduced to 5 feet 3 inches. Members of the permanent force before being permitted to marry must have served three years, been of good character for two years and have £10 in the savings bank.

The first volunteer force was enrolled in Sydney in 1854, but practically ceased to exist in 1856. In 1860 a second volunteer force was enrolled, consisting in the first instance of two batteries of artillery in Sydney and one in Newcastle, one troop of mounted rifles and 11 companies of rifles in Sydney and suburbs and six companies of rifles in the country districts, numbering 1,696 of all ranks. The mounted rifles ceased to exist in 1862, but in 1867 four batteries of artillery were raised in Sydney, and the several companies of Sydney and suburban rifles were reorganized and formed into two regiments, and grants of land were authorized as part payment to all such volunteers as served continuously and efficiently for a period of five years. In 1874, however, it was deemed expedient to discontinue these grants. During the period of their currency the annual numerical strength of the volunteer force had been raised to 2,851 of all ranks. At the suggestion of Sir W. Jervois and Major General Richardson, C. B., the volunteer forces were again reorganized in 1878. Except in the reserve service, where the maximum age has been fixed at 45 years, volunteers can only be enrolled between the ages of 18 and 40, subject in every instance to a standard examina-



WEST AUSTRALIA INFANTRY.

tion as regards height, chest measurement, sight and general physique.

The annual training of the partially paid force consists of nine days continuously in camp and three detached whole days (six hours each). In addition there are 13 half days (two hours each) for cavalry, eight half days and 20 night drills for artillery, including shot practice, etc. Cavalry and mounted rifles attend a course of musketry annually in addition.

Each corps is inspected annually at one of the daylight parades. Pay is granted according to scale—gunner, sapper or private, 8 shillings a day for continuous training, 3 shillings for each detached day, 4 shillings for half a day and 1 shilling for each night parade, 12 shillings for a course of musketry, with a bonus of £1 12s. at the end of the year if he qualifies as an efficient, and, in case of the engineers, for extra proficiency.

A cadet force has been established in connection with the public school system, which will practically have the effect of training the greater portion of the rising male population to the use of arms. These cadets were in 1894 affiliated with existing partially paid regiments and corps and came under the major general commanding.

With the advent of Major General Hutton, A. D. C., to the command of the forces several changes having for their object increased efficiency, combined with economy, were effected. The cavalry and mounted rifles were formed into a mounted brigade and the cavalry into squadrons instead of troops and districts combined, the mounted rifles (changed from mounted infantry) into companies with combined districts, and squadrons and companies further divided into half squadrons and half companies. The name New South Wales Cavalry regiment was altered to New South Wales lancers. The artillery was divided into three divisions—namely, brigade division field artillery, three batteries, one permanent and two partially paid; first garrison division, three companies, permanent; second garrison division, four companies, partially paid, the term company being adopted for garrison artillery. The engineers and submarine miners, permanent and partially paid, were amalgamated under the title of corps of engineers, then dis-

NEW SOUTH WALES CAVALRY.

tributed into four companies—two field companies, one submarine mining company, permanent and partially paid, and one electric company. The reserve rifle companies were disbanded at the end of 1892, but they have, with few exceptions, reformed into civilian rifle clubs. At the end of 1895 the permanent troops, including the headquarters staff, numbered 623; partially paid troops, 4,181; volunteers, including a regiment of Scottish rifles, 171, and 20 chaplains and medical officers, forming a total of 5,019, to which may be added about 2,000 members of rifle clubs, bringing the number up to 7,000.

Skunks as Pets.

Under a Wisner (Mo.) drug store four small skunks have established themselves, and they are said to be as gentle as kittens. Frequenters of the store are content to admire without being tempted to the familiarity which house cats are apt to engender.

GREATEST OF ENGLISH SPEAKING ACTORS.

London, July 30.—The most renowned member of the theatrical guild in Great Britain today is Sir Henry Irving. Queen Victoria thought sufficiently well of his talents to make him a knight, and now that Augustus Harris is no more Irving is the only Briton in his

HENRY IRVING AT TWENTY.

profession bearing this coveted title. Splendid as he is as an actor, he is even more deserving of laudation for his ability as a stage manager, a producer of plays. London has never seen such productions as this gifted man is giving at his theater, the Lyceum. No American manager or actor has ever risen so high in the estimation of his patrons as Sir Henry stands at present. It is hard for us to understand the position he holds in the stage world over here, for we have nothing like such adulation in America. Sir Henry has been much in demand lately. He has been unveiling monuments, appeared before royalty, entertaining her majesty's colonial troops and otherwise acting as befits the premier of his calling at the recent important epoch in English history, the diamond jubilee.

He doesn't know when he will visit America next and so probably knows that "press notices" there won't do him any good, but his courtesy to newspaper men the world over is well known, and when I sent word that I should like to see him he dispatched a uniformed "nipper" to invite me to his dressing room. It was matinee time, or time for a "morning performance," as they call it, 2 p. m. As I watched Irving in the act of "making up" it occurred to me that his equal in this branch of the actors' art does not exist. He was preparing to impersonate Napoleon, and when he was ready for the stage he looked the little Corsican to the life. Indeed his resemblance to Bonaparte when on the stage has been talked about by all London. Now when he plays Mephisto in "Faust" he is equally faithful to the accepted idea of this devilish individual, yet Napoleon was short and solid looking, and Mephisto must be tall and spare. Not alone in figure, but in facial likeness, is this great artist pre-eminent. While waiting for his cue the actor found time to say something of his career. The first play he remembers seeing was "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This was in 1851. He was 12 years old then, and the Duke of Wellington had been buried that afternoon. "In 1856 I made my first real stage appearance," he went on, "and liked it so well that I've been appearing ever since. In 1867 I first met Miss Ellen Terry. She was playing Katherine in 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and I was Petruchio.

"In 1874 I played 'Hamlet' in the United States. The stage has changed

HENRY IRVING AT TWENTY-NINE.

much since those early days. The drama today has competitors which were unknown 40 years ago. Then everybody went to the theater. Now many go to the music halls and to so called musical comedy. The conditions are otherwise much changed. The modern drama, with its more intimate and varied representation of life, has produced a new standard of acting. On the other hand, the opportunities for training in modern companies are narrowed, and a full cast now may show deficiencies which did not exist formerly. Then the stage is overcrowded, though to the actor in his prime this is a golden era. The social position of an actor now is quite the antithesis of what it was years ago. Then the country people drying clothes would cry: 'Run and take the things off the hedges! Here come the players!' Imagine such a thing today! An actor nowadays is regarded much the same as his brother in any other walk of life. He is admitted to the homes of cultured and refined people, and even his manager," concluded Sir Henry, "occasionally says 'Good morning!' to him."

HENRY S. ALWARD.

SIR HENRY IRVING.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW.

For binding up cuts and wounds always use linen, not cotton, as the fibers of cotton are flat and apt to irritate a sore place, while those of linen are perfectly rounded.

On a hot day, when the patient is consumed with fever, the deft nurse does not tell him she would make him some lemonade if she only had some lemons. She will put a cool bandage on his brow and a palm leaf fan beside him and slip quietly away to send for lemons while she crushes the ice and in a short while returns to him with a cold, beady glass of rich lemonade, which the parched lips receive as nectar while the weary eyes are lifted toward her in surprise and gratitude.

An agreeable method of changing the atmosphere in an invalid's room is to pour into a soup plate some good eau de cologne and set fire to it with a match. The cologne will make a pretty flame and impart a delightful, refreshing odor to the air.

For baldness try the following tonic: Liquid ammonia, almond oil and chloroform, each 1 part; alcohol, 5 parts; oil of lemons, 1 drain. Apply freely and often after first thoroughly brushing the hair. This is a mild stimulant and perfectly safe.

CURRENT EVENTS

A MINIATURE REPUBLIC.

How Boys Are Taught the Art of Government.

MAKE LAWS AND ENFORCE THEM.

They Have Courts and Policemen and a Financial System of Their Own—Elections Occur Frequently—Success of a Novel Experiment.

There is still a chance for the street gamin. He need not grow up wild and wicked on the city streets. He can be saved from the slums. The boys' republics show him the way out, and if he is fortunate enough to come under the influences of one of these juvenile

PRESIDENT SMITH OF THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

colonies he can start the battle of life on an even footing with boys more favored by birth and circumstances. He may even have a slight advantage.

Philanthropic men and women in both New York and Chicago have recently been giving much attention to the unique sociological experiments which have been tried upon the street waifs of those cities with so much apparent success. It has been demonstrated that by this means boys who are rapidly acquiring evil ways and drifting into criminal habits can be made to see their mistake and started toward a life of honest industry and perhaps success.

New York has gone into the experiment deeper than any other state. It has at least half a dozen institutions under the management of various organizations where the juvenile driftwood from the stream of city life is shaped into useful forms—sound timbers and honest planks—for renewing the social structure.

The pioneer of these and the one on which all the others are modeled is the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y. It is named for William B. George, who is really the father of the movement. Mr. George is an earnest young man with a big brain and a bigger heart. For years he had been interested in the street boys and had been their friend in many ways. In 1890 he put into practice a scheme for getting a number of his little friends out of the streets for a few days and into the open country. He had been brought up on a farm himself, and it made him heartsick to compare his own boyhood with that of the little street waifs.

So he took 22 of the slum children out to a farm in Freeville for a three weeks' vacation. He gained so much satisfaction from watching the delight which his young charges manifested in romping through the fields and woods that he at once began preparations for repeating the experiment on a larger scale. The next year he entertained 210 children for two weeks on the Freeville farm.

In 1892 his juvenile guests numbered 265. This was a most daring experiment. Think of managing that number of children all at once! Why, the thought of it would cause even an experienced kindergarten teacher to shudder. And these were not ordinary school children from more or less well regulated homes. They were young bootblacks, newsboys and tenement house children, lawless, mischievous little scamps every one of them.

Then Mr. George began to enlarge his plan. He arranged to have the use of the farm for the whole summer, but he also saw that something must be done to keep the street children busy at least part of the time. In 1893 he began to give 250 children industrial instruction. He engaged a lot of assistants, among them a drillmaster to drill the boys in the manual of arms. He endeavored to make the atmosphere of their home life on the farm a refined and somewhat religious one.

Still the plan seemed to lack something. It was hard to keep the children under any sort of control. The boys

TRIAL BY JURY.

would swear and fight and occasionally commit depredations on the neighbors. They disliked work and had little respect for each other's rights.

Then Mr. George hit upon the plan of forming a miniature republic and solving the troublesome question of control by giving the children self government. It was a distinct innovation in juvenile educational work, but Mr. George understands boy nature, and he was certain that it would work. And it has. In 1894 when he mustered his annual vacation army on the Freeville farm he called them together and told them of his plan.

Mr. George had drafted a form of constitution and had planned a government after our national government, somewhat simplified to meet the conditions. This called for the election of a legislature, a judiciary and a police force. Mr. George reserved the office of president for himself for obvious reasons. He told the boys that they were to make their own laws and enforce them.

No sooner had the preparations for holding the election been begun than the street waifs were interested to a boy. That was the best game they had ever yet taken a hand in. When their legislature was organized and they realized that they were making laws which were to have an actual and immediate effect on their personal welfare, the dignity and importance of their offices became evident.

During the three seasons which the George Junior republic has been in existence the plan of government has been perfected from time to time until now it is safe to say that no more orderly body of children can be found anywhere.

"How in the world do you manage them all?" asked a visitor of Mr. George.

"I don't. They manage themselves," was the reply.

It is true too. Boys who in the city make work for the police and truant officers, when they become citizens of the Freeville republic are transformed into lawabiding and industrious youngsters with a serious purpose in life.

Both boys and girls are accepted by Mr. George. He does not choose the best ones either.

The citizens of the Junior republic are divided into sections. Members of one section are farmers, and each one has his little plot of ground where he raises vegetables under the direction of an experienced farmer. Another section devotes its time to landscape gardening, and the boys lay out the grounds in an attractive manner. Still others enter the carpentry class and erect buildings meant for actual use. The girls may choose between cooking, millinery and sewing.

All work is paid for in the money of the republic, which is fashioned after real currency. The pay for unskilled labor is 50 cents a day, for work in the middle grade 70 cents a day and for skilled labor 90 cents a day. The working hours are from 8:30 a. m. until noon. The classification of work is made upon strict standards, and promotions from a lower to a higher grade are only made upon merit.

While work is not compulsory it is necessary, for money is a necessity in

A LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATE MAKES A SPEECH.

this tiny commonwealth as well as in the wider world outside. Meals and lodging must be paid for, while the taxes levied by the republic for the support of the pauper class, the invalid and the government amount to 3 cents a day per capita. The boy who idles away the morning hours soon finds himself without funds, and then he has to undergo the disgrace of eating pauper food at the pauper table.

The police are paid the highest wages. They wear a uniform sprinkled with brass buttons and are armed with clubs, which they seldom have to use. Swearing and fighting are the offenses for which arrests are most often made. There is a prison, and fines are imposed. The judges are elected. The terms of all officers are for short periods, so that election days come frequently. They are the most exciting events in the life of the republic.

After a long and hotly contested campaign woman suffrage has been recognized by the republic, and the girls have a vote. They may even hold office. Mr. George no longer holds the presidential chair, but has resigned it to one of the young citizens. President Smith, the present incumbent, is a bright, intelligent young man who has become one of the permanent citizens of the republic and forms one of the small group who stay at the Freeville farm all the year round.

Another similar institution is the one which has recently been established on a farm near Gardiner, Ulster county, N. Y. It is called the Industrial Colony association and is closely modeled upon the lines of the Freeville republic. The superintendent of the institution is Calvin W. Stewart, a student at the Union Theological seminary.

About 100 boys who are inmates of the Brooklyn Tenant home have been organized in about the same manner. They make their own laws, elect their own officers and enjoy the rights of self government generally. Fifty miles north of Chicago is another settlement of a similar character. It is known as Allendale and is governed just as a city is, its government embracing all the features of municipal machinery.

All these institutions are veritable training schools for citizens, and, while it may be too early to say so, it seems that the question of what to do with our city waifs has at last been answered.

SEWELL FORD.

A LOFTY AMBITION.

The Mayor of Manitou Lays Claim to Pike's Peak.

While Professor Andree is making his great aerial sweep at the north pole Dr. Albert G. Lewis is preparing to walk off with Pike's peak—no, not exactly walk off with the peak, but with a clear and incontrovertible title to that big bowlder. Truly this is enterprise with a very large E. Indeed if the fact were not a matter of official record few would give it credence.

But it is even so. Dr. Lewis, mayor of Manitou, the little Colorado town that nestles at the foot of the lordly peak, not only claims ownership of this the highest accessible mountain top in the Rockies, but will soon lay his claim before the supreme court of the United States and demand immediate and undisputed possession of the noble old landmark.

This astonishing claim is based upon a filing made by Dr. Lewis under date of Feb. 2, 1889, when at the Pueblo land office he made an old soldier's declaratory statement upon land which includes the entire summit of Pike's peak.

Lewis made this filing immediately after the issuance of President Cleveland's proclamation transferring the entire mountain from the war department to the department of the interior. In the face of the rigors of perpetual cold and in spite of all obstacles he took up his residence on the peak and maintained it during the three years requisite to the completion of his title. He

ALBERT G. LEWIS.

also made all the necessary improvements, and, although the opportunity to make the regulation filing was denied him at the land office, he insists that his residence and work entitle him to the property. He has employed a corps of able lawyers to manage his case and says he will fight for his rights until he has obtained them.

Should the supreme court decide that his claim is valid the doctor will come into possession of one of the most valuable properties ever owned by mortal man. He will have control of the most famous mountain peak in the world. The tens of thousands of tourists who go to the top of the peak at $5 per tourist would be at his mercy, and his income from this source would be enormous. Then he could tax the cogwheel road that runs up to the summit and levy all sorts of tribute from those to whom privileges and franchises were accorded and in various other ways put valuable feathers in his nest.

FANNIE HAYES TO MARRY.

Engagement of the Daughter of the Late Ex-President.

A good many of those who figured in public life at Washington 20 years ago will remember "Little Fannie" Hayes, who came with her father and mother from her home in Ohio and lived at the White House. She is the only daughter of the late ex-President Hayes, and now she is to be married.

The young man who has won her heart and whom she will wed in September is Ensign Harry E. Smith, U. S. N., of Fremont, O. The young man is an instructor on the United States training ship Constellation at Newport, R. I. The young folks have known each other all their lives, and the proposed marital arrangement is a joy to all their relatives and friends.

Miss Hayes is a particularly fine type of American womanhood. The violet eyes and light brown hair that were so

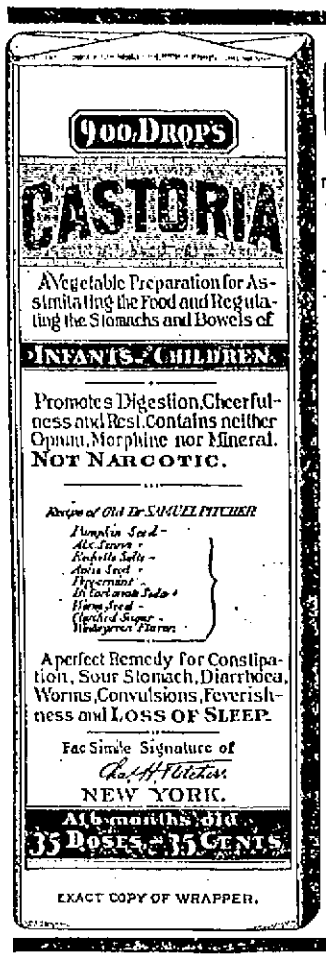
MISS FRANCES HAYES.

much admired when she was in short skirts are still hers, and added to these are the refinements of beauty in face and form that developed in after years.

Besides her physical charms Miss Hayes has many intellectual graces and talents. She bears a strong resemblance to her mother, who was a woman of lovely character and rare mental endowments.

Button Thermometer.

The button thermometer is the latest novelty in the way of decoration for the coat and vest. The glass tube encircles the celluloid button, with the markings in white on the groundwork outside of the tube. The bulb is in the center. It makes a handsome as well as a useful decoration. When the wearer is asked if it is hot enough for him, he can refer to his thermometer and give an intelligent answer.



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EVERY WOMAN

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Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

Red Hot Prices

Children's Kid and Russet, Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 8, 39c.
Children's " " " " " " 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's " Boots, sizes 3 to 6, only 25c.
Children's Russet Button and Lace Shoes, sizes 9 to 11, only 65c.
Misses' " " " " " " 12 to 2, " 75c.
Ladies' " Oxfords, all sizes, 50c.
Men's Patent Leather Oxfords, all sizes, $1.
Men's White Tennis, white soles, 50c.
Men's " Canvas Shoes, leather soles, $1.25.

If there is anything in the shoe line you want, there is only one place to get it, and that is at

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

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GREAT

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$10,000 Worth of

Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Soft Finished Waists Laundered Waists, Underskirts, Dress Skirts, Aprons and Wrappers Outing Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, Laundered and Unlaundered Shirts, in fact everything in Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings marked down and must be closed out within the next ten days.

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One of the finest free out door entertainments ever offered to the patrons will be seen in the

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS

Assisted by

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The premier fun makers and the California Trio Roosevelt Yucatists. The first part will be a superb olio and will conclude with a laughable comedy.

Dimsey's Troubles.

FARE FIVE CENTS.

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LAKEVIEW OPERA COMPANY

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BOHEMIAN GIRL

ADMISSION, 10, 15, 25c.

Performances Afternoon and Evening.

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3 Days: Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 29, 30 and 31, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

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The Best Colored Acrobats.
The Best Colored Cake Walkers.

Best Programme ever placed before the public and

THE GREAT CAKE WALK.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 26th, 27th and 28th,

2 Grand Concerts by L. L. & H. Band

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NEW SPECIAL ATTRACTION THE ZOO

LOWELL AND HAVERHILL TO Salisbury Beach via Str. Merrimack

Electric cars leave for Haverhill to connect with steamer daily at 9.30 a. m.

On and after June 30, Half Holiday Excursion daily, except Mondays. Cars leave Lowell to connect with steamer at 12 m. 40-mile sail 25c. Steamer stops at Newburyport. Special rates for parties of fifty or more.

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Everything Seasonable and Appetizing. Spring Lamb, Fresh Veal, etc., Choice Vegetables, Celery, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Water Melons, Etc., Etc.

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Saturday, Aug. 14th

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4 Per Cent.

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273 Central and 4 Corham.

WANT COLUMN.

KITCHEN GIRL wanted at 40 Mass. Corp. A young lady preferred.

LOST $10.—On Coburn street Saturday. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 76 Coburn street.

WANTED.—Situation in office or store in Lowell by young man capable and willing to do good work. Best of references given. Address L., "Nashua Telegraph," Nashua, N. H.

AN EXPERIENCED double entry lady bookkeeper desires position. Best references. Address L., Sun office.

AUTOMOBILE—For pianos, carriages, furniture, safes, J. McDonald, 30 John st. G. H. Frost, 120 Central.

WANTED—Two men for permanent situation. $30 per month. Call at 26 Central street, Room 2. P. J. R.

WAGONS—1 grocers, 1 democrat, 1 light covered square wagon. These wagons are high grade and are to be sold below cost. 69 Hobbs street.

STORE AND TENEMENT TO LET—180-182 Market street. John Whitty.

ROOMS TO LET—In the Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

WANTED—Everybody to know that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kimm, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

BABS TO LET in Belvidere. Apply at 6 Everett street.

TO LET—A four-room tenement, 78 Chestnut street.

LADY with good references to work at home in spare time, can make $8 to $12 a week. No books or canvassing, work light and respectable; permanent position to right party; we furnish work and teach you free. Send 10c. for sample and instructions. The Carter Chemical Co., 120 So. Second street, Phila.

FOR SALE—A Victor bicycle in good order. Will sell for $40. Inquire at Sun Office.

GENTLEMEN—Remember the cheapest place to have your clothing cleaned and repaired is at L. W. Baldwin's, room 9, Associate Building, cor. Merrimack and Worthen streets.

FOR SALE—Near Salem Street, a 7 room cottage house in good repair. Must be sold on account of sickness. Price $1350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

FOR SALE—A number of good boarding and lodging houses at different prices and different locations. Some of them will be sure to suit you if you are looking for anything in that line. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

FOR SALE—On June Street, nearly new cottage house in first class repair, large lot of land, all modern improvements. Price only $1600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

TO LET—A nice large basement well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing room. Apply at Legault & Co.'s one price jewelers 70 Central street.

LADIES—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Near Lakeview avenue, 7 room cottage house, large lot of land. Price $1200. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

WANTED—600 young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lee's Dye house and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 417 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE—On Shaw Street, good 2-story house in first class repair; good workshop, lots of fruit. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

FOR SALE—7 miles from Lowell, good farm of 150 acres; good barn, fine house, lots of fruit. If you want a farm this will suit you. Price $1600. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central Street.

I CAN'T SLEEP—Confound the bugs. You can if you use Noonan's sure death to bugs, 25c. at Down, Central street; A. Moors, Gorham street, pharmacies.

Carriages

No matter how good will get out of order.

The old proverb, "A stitch in time," etc., is remarkably apt here.

Promptness in attending to small things saves money and time.

Our specialty is repairing. We do careful, conscientious work, and our prices are reasonable.

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LOWELL TRUNK MANUFACTORY

At 70 and 72 Middlesex street, Old Wooden Building, is the place to call and select a Trunk OF ANY KIND OF Traveling Outfit.

We make a specialty of repairing Trunks. Do not wait until you are going on your vacation to have your Trunk repaired. Remember the place, 70 to 72 Middlesex street, Old Wooden Building. P. F. Devine, Prop.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52, to 60 Charles Street, and 465 Lawrence Street.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

Lowell High Grade

FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

70-83 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 102 Lakeview Avenue

Telephone Number 474-4.

$34 A Fine Piano, seven octaves, made by Lord & Co., I will sell for $34.

GEORGE A. GARDNER, 20 Prescott Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Steamship Tickets.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool and Queenstown. Drafts [illegible] and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street.

A Red Hot Tea Store.

We have made our store red hot [illegible] with the way we have [illegible] all the [illegible] with a pound of [illegible] Tea [illegible] Bros., the big tea dealers, 16 Merrimack st.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

The telephone or postal card will reach Rourke & Sullivan and bring you the best coal at the lowest prices. Tel. 256-1.

Burn Wilson's Coal.

Do not get caught this year on the rise in the price of coal. Place your order today with W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

It was an interesting talk that Simon W. Stevens gave to the summer class in nature studies and current events at Miss Noyes' studio yesterday afternoon. He spoke on "The Life and Works of Mendelssohn."

LYNN OFFICIALS HERE.

The members of the Lynn city government were in this city yesterday and looked through City hall and Memorial building.

The party was in charge of City Messenger Allen and was piloted through the building by City Messenger Going. Afterwards the party went to Lakeview for dinner.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.

JAMES McGANN PAINFULLY INJURED WHILE AT PLAY.

While at play, last night, James McGann, aged 13 years, fell down the flight of stairs leading from Chelmsford street to the Northern station and received a compound fracture of the left arm and the fingers of his right hand were dislocated.

VESPER REGATTA

WILL BE HELD TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

The regatta of the Vesper club will be held tomorrow on the river opposite the boat house.

Following are the entries for the different events:

Four oared working boat, two miles with turn. White crew, stroke, A. G. Smith, No. 2, A. F. Coburn, No. 3, L. F. Foss, bow, A. Homer.

Dark blue—Stroke, G. S. Cheney, No. 2, Abbott Martin, No. 3, C. F. Young, bow, W. S. Coburn.

Single working boat—handicap, two miles turn, scratch, W. F. Stevens, B. Brett, A. Homer, A. F. Coburn, J. F. Hall, Ward Coburn, Lee Miller. [illegible]

The handicaps are not as yet made up and will be given later. There will probably be a junior four oared race, but the matter has not as yet been settled.

Tandem canoe, one-half mile straightaway—Crew one, W. Coburn, Carney. Crew two, Smith, A. Coburn. Crew three, Miller, Brett. Crew four, Martin, Young.

Four paddle canoe—Three-fourths of a mile straightaway—Crew one, Carney, Coburn, Martin, Young. Crew two, Brett, Stevens, Miller, Wait. Crew three, Smith, Coburn, Knapp, Butterfield.

BASE BALL.

Tomorrow's one game will be a red-hot one for the Mathews will use more attempts to beat the Emeralds. It is the battle of the leaders. Connors will pitch again and the Mathews will have a good time trying to hit him. Manager Thornton will put up a strong team against the Emeralds. The game is the only one to be played tomorrow, as the circus will have the Fair Grounds and it will be played at Mountain Rock.

George Mahoney, the mammoth pitcher, in speaking to a couple of the Y.M.C.I.'s after the game Wednesday night, said: "If you fellows want to defeat those kids (the Emeralds), you can't let a single ball go through you, or muff a single fly, for they are the greatest team of kids I ever saw, and they can do any semi-professional team in the state."

It is probable that there will be three games next week.

A fine ball game will be contested on the South common tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the South Ends and the Florence club of Dracut will meet for the second time this season. The first meeting of these two teams occurred on the North common in connection with the Fourth of July celebration, and the South Ends were victorious by the close score of 8 to 6.

The Florence club has strengthened their team considerably, and will try hard to win the second game.

The South Ends will also have several new players, so that the game promises to be as good as any played on the common for quite a while.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Washington—
Washington ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2
Baltimore ....2 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 2—8
Batteries—King, German and McGuire; Corbett and Clarke.

At Chicago—
Chicago ....0 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 1—6
Pittsburg ....4 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 5—12
Batteries—Griffith and Donohue; Hawley and Merritt.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

At Pawtucket—
Pawtucket ....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3
New Bedford ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Batteries—McCafferty and Beelow; Day and Stanhope.

At Newport—
Newport ....0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0—5
Brockton ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Batteries—Foley and Crisham; Pettinger and Shea.

At Taunton—
Fall River ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 —2
Taunton..............0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Batteries—Cronin and McManus; McGamewell and Burke.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Syracuse—Two games.
Syracuse ....0 1 0 2 1 2 5 0 —11
Wilkesbarre ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Batteries—Lampe and Ryan; Johnson and Gonding.
Syracuse ....4 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 —10
Wilkesbarre ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Batteries—Kissinger and Shaw; Keenan and Diggins.

Providence at Buffalo, postponed; wet grounds.

Scranton at Montreal, postponed, rain.

Springfield at Toronto, postponed; rain.

ON GRAND CIRCUIT

Bumps Wins the Pace in Fast Time.

MANY SMASHUPS AND BOGASH BADLY INJURED.

Races Put Over on Account of Rain.

Cleveland, July 30.—This was the red letter day at the grand circuit races, and the free-for-all pace, with Star Pointer, Joe Patchen and Lottie Lorraine as the starters, was the principal attraction. The day was perfect, the sun shining brightly and the track was in fine condition. The 2:15 pace, unfinished, was settled in one heat, Bumps taking first money. There was a burst of applause, which rose to a shout, when Star Pointer, Joe Patchen and Lottie Lorraine came on the track. Pointer had the pole, with Joe Patchen next. Pointer and Patchen went away like a double team. The first quarter was covered in 30¼, and the half in 1:01¼. Turning into the stretch, Pointer went half a length ahead of Patchen and held the lead to the wire, Patchen being second and Lottie Lorraine third. Time, 2:04. Pointer won the next two heats with ease. The 2:15 pace, in which Red Seal was the favorite, was an exciting contest. Driver Clark, behind Claus Forester, was thrown from his sulky in the first heat. In the fourth heat Hermetic fell and a general smashup resulted, which spilled Drivers Owen, Sanders and Kelly and smashing a sulky, but nobody was injured. In the 5th heat Frank Bogash, driver of Fairview, was pitched from his sulky and one horse passed over him. He received a bad injury to his spine, the extent of which cannot now be determined. Bessie Leach won the race after two heats had been taken by Wentworth, the favorite being distanced. The 2:21 trot was won by Octavia, the favorite, after Wynema had won the first heat.

TOO WET FOR RACING AT RIGBY.

Portland, Me., July 30—The races at Rigby yesterday were put over until today on account of rain.

STABLE GOSSIP.

Many Lowell people will attend the Dover races.

Ed. Gears, with the Village farm stable, keeps up his winning clip at Cleveland. The first day of the meeting his horses won $3000.

It has been published that the four days' meeting at Dover next week will begin Tuesday. This is wrong. The racing will begin on Monday.

Gentry, an exhibition mile in 2:07, and Bumps, a race mile in a field of 12 2:05 1-2, the same day, sounds strangely. Gentry's performance, however, was over a half mile track in a cold, strong wind, and Bumps was over a mile track with plenty of wind in his lungs.

The 3-year old pacer, Billy Andrews, has worked a half-mile over the Readville track in 1:04 1-2, which stamps him as a phenomenally fast pacer. It is doubtful if he will be started in any races this year, as his owner thinks of reserving him for the more important events of next season.

Mr. Frank E. Putnam of Lowell has a fine brother to Bumps, 2:05 1-2, that recently stepped a mile close to the 2:20 notch at Readville.

VARNUM AVENUE LINE

WILL BE CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT DELAY.

The Lowell and Suburban Street Railway company has filed a bond with F. E. Dunbar, Esq., representing the Pawtucketville petitioners for the extension of electric car service through Varnum avenue, that it will have the extension completed and in operation by January 1, 1898.

The company also agrees to lay its tracks up Varnum avenue as far as Lexington avenue. This will accommodate those who may have business with the Lowell General hospital, and also the residents in this vicinity.

The work of grading for the construction of the track will be commenced immediately.

The track, by vote of the city council, will be laid in the centre of the street.

It is said that the residents of Pawtucketville have been assured of 15-minute time on this new line, when completed.

TWO RUNAWAY GIRLS.

SEARCHED FOR IN FALL RIVER BY POLICE.

According to a dispatch from Fall River, Inspector Allen of this city was in that city Wednesday looking for three runaway Lowell girls. One of them had left a letter postmarked Fall Fall River, July 21, in which it urged two sisters named Leonard to bring "Bessie" with them, the letter being signed "F. H. S."

Inspector Allen found that an "ad" had been inserted in the Fall River Globe last week calling for girls to join a theatrical troupe and the copy for it was identical with the writing in the letter. The "ad" was signed "George E. Gorman," but was inserted by Frank B. Hubin, who was identified by an employe of the Globe.

Hubin was locked up and after giving many false answers to Inspectors Perron and Allen, finally confessed that he had used Gorman's name, the latter being a responsible booking agent in Boston. Hubin, however, denied any knowledge of the Leonard girls or Bessie, but showed a number of letters he had received from other girls. The police are looking for the girls, while Hubin, it is said, has jumped the town.

Frank Hubin is well known in Lowell having spent a season here at the old Bijou theatre when Al. Haynes was in it. He was a mechanic about the place and ran small wonder hall shows.

When Noah's Ark and the other shows came to the South common this month, Hubin was with them and on the fifth of July ran a small tent show on the common. It is supposed that he took his show along with the Noah's Ark people who went to Fall River from here.

Beauty is your Duty

Abundant, glossy hair, is beauty's crowning glory.
To wear this crown, use

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

NOW FOR A BIG RACE

MR FONTAINE ACCEPTS MR. RICHARD'S CHALLENGE.

Their Horses Will Meet at the Lowell Fair Grounds.

All the talk about the comparative stepping qualities of the horses owned by Mr. Fontaine and Mr. Richards has culminated in a match race.

Mr. Fontaine called at The Sun office this morning and stated that he had accepted the challenge of Mr. Richards for a race somewhere near the middle of August.

Now the local horse world is all agog as to who will win the bet.

It will be remembered that the two fast mares have met twice before and each has a winning race to her credit.

The Fontaine mare is now in the hands of Trainer Barker of Lowell and the Richards animal is taking her preparatory work at Mystic.

MADE A MISTAKE IN THE MAN.

A conversation that was highly amusing was overheard in front of the Sun building yesterday afternoon. The report on one of the bulletins was the speedy report of the jury in the case of O'Neil, finding him guilty of murder in the first degree. A couple of old chaps read it with an astonished look, and one said to the other, "I knew he would come to that, because when he was around here, it was a wonder he was not murdered for the way he acted in selling the A.P.A. Herald." The other man said, "What are you talking about? Sure that isn't the O'Neil that was selling the A.P.A. papers. That's another O'Neil." And the other old chap said, "Are you sure of that?" "Yes," said the other. "Well," the old chap replied, "I am just as sure that the other man will meet with the same fate some day." That is the opinion people have of the notorious A.P.A. newsboy that pestered the public during the rage of A.P.A.-ism in our city.

WITH THE POLICE.

HAPPENINGS IN AND OUT OF COURT OF INTEREST.

A tramp applying for lodgings at the Manchester, N. H., police station last evening had in his possession a Humber bicycle which he acknowledged having stolen in this city on Wednesday evening. An officer will go to Manchester today to investigate.

A small boy amused himself this morning by throwing a ball on the awning over the window of the Lowell Packing and Provision company. He had quite an enjoyable time until he threw his ball a trifle low. Then his joy was turned to grief, for he broke a large pane of glass and the police were called. Inspector Donaldson took his name and then sent him home.

SHOVED THE QUEER.

Early last evening a tall, well dressed young man, wearing a suit of light clothing, a light brown hat, and carrying an umbrella, hailed a boy on Middlesex street, and passing him a bill requested him to go into the Union market and purchase for him four pounds of beefsteak. The boy did as requested and gave the bill to the clerk, who upon examining it, found that it was not a $5 note, as he had at first supposed, but was a $1 bill which had been bunglingly raised to a higher denomination. The slick young man on the outside watched the proceeding within and seeing that the clerk was on to his game, made his escape.

POLICE COURT, PICKMAN, J.

Of the six drunks Owen Gafney got the only sentence, two months in jail.

James Burke, charged with assault and battery, was discharged.

James Downey, pleading guilty of assault and battery upon John Molloy, a Dracut case, was fined $1.

The police this morning learned that the man arrested in Manchester for larceny of a bicycle is not wanted here but in Fall River.

A LOCAL QUESTION

That Lowell People Will do Well to Carefully Consider.

The great freethinker Hume was never so badly puzzled for an answer as when peremptorily asked by a lady at Bath, to declare, upon his honor as a gentleman, whether he would choose his confidential domestic from such as hold his own principles or from those who conscientiously believed the eternal truths of Revelation. He frankly decided in favor of the latter. Another question that concerns Lowell people is just as easily answered. If common sense is any guide which of a dozen articles can be depended upon: one in use among our people, weighed in the balance and not found wanting, sustained by statements from residents, or one untried in the locality, without any local backing?

Mr. G. S. Emerson of 512 Westford street endorses Doan's Kidney Pills as follows: He says: "I have been engaged in the grocery trade in Lowell for twenty years and during the time I have done a lot of driving. This, if not the immediate cause of my trouble, certainly aggravated it. There was a very tender spot over the left kidney and frequent desire to urinate, dizziness, headache and constant backache. I read what Doan's Kidney Pills were doing among sufferers in Lowell and resolved to try a box. I got it from Ellingwood's & Co's, Merrimack and Central street, and I was surprised with the immediate relief. I felt better after only a few doses, and continuing them, I am today perfectly free of all the aches and pains and the credit is due to Doan's Kidney Pills. You can use my name as much as you like. I have quite an extended acquaintance through driving through the city for twenty-six years, and I will vouch for what they have done for me."

For sale by all dealers—price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Millburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

THE SHIP WAS RAIDED

BY CUSTOM OFFICERS WHO DEMANDED DUTIES.

An Englishman Criticizes the High Tariff System as Inconsistent With Our Free Institutions.

C. P. Brooks, director of the textile school, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cameron of Westford street, arrived home from Europe yesterday.

They came on the Dominion line steamer Canada which docked in Boston yesterday.

Under the new Dingley law a duty is placed on personal wearing apparel and effects purchased on the other side exceeding $100 in value. A corps of men from the custom house and appraiser's office met the ship examined the baggage of the passengers and collected the duty. Foreigners aboard the ship were exempted from the provisions of the law, because the collectors were not quite sure of their position in relation to natives of other countries.

Mr. Simpson was taxed $22.35 for his bundle.

Rt. Hon. George H. Reid who is on his way home from the queen's jubilee, arrived in New York Wednesday, and saw the raid on the ship by the custom officers. He said:

"You have a grand country, but you are all wrong in your system of big duties. You are first in the liberty of your political institutions—at least, you aim at that, and you are very near it—but your beneficent system of free intercourse in trade among your states does not extend to other countries. When the commerce of the United States is as free as the liberties of her people, then America will quickly become the center of Anglo-Saxon supremacy."

LOWELL HEBREW CLUB

WILL WORK THE DEGREE OF TRAITOR NEXT SUNDAY.

Sol Rubin, president of the Lowell Hebrew Independent club, sends out the following notices to members of the club:

You are requested to attend a special meeting on Sunday, August 1st, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Marston hall, to hear report of I.O.O.F., to receive charter, and a good time all round.

Notice—The degree of traitor will be performed, as at the time of Ezra the Scribe, at the second temple at Jerusalem. A good attendance is requested. A fine of 25 cents for not attending.

This degree is performed very rarely in America and promises to be one of the most elaborate and most beautiful representations ever given in this vicinity.

THE DAM BROKE.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., FLOODED WITH RUSHING WATER.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Middletown, Conn., July 30.—At 8 o'clock this morning a dam 40 feet burst, letting down a tremendous volume of water. A huge stone crushed through the factory of William Wilcox's lock shop, and the lower floor was flooded. The water is still rushing.

STILL AT IT. TARIFF OR NO TARIFF

We are still at it. Work and ha, ha all the day long. New bargains added daily

The Great Ha, Ha Sale

Will go down in history as one of the greatest

BARGAIN TREATS

Of the nineteenth century. This will peradventure be the last week of ha, ha, so we advise those who have not visited us, as well as those who contemplated coming again to come this week sure and freely indulge in the

HA, HA BARGAINS!!

Which will positively not be seen again for years and years to come. Laugh and be happy, ha, ha, ha. Space will not allow many items in this issue. Below are a few of the exceptional things. Values The Talk of the Town:

Cloak and Suit Dept.

Skirts. Ha, Ha, Ha, 49c., worth $1.00.
Skirts. Ha, Ha, Ha, 69c., worth $1.50.
Suits. Ha, Ha, Ha, $1.98, worth $5.
Suits. Ha, Ha, Ha, $2.98, worth $7 to $10.
Suits. Ha, Ha, Ha, $4.98, worth $10 to $20.
Jackets. Ha, Ha, Ha, $1.98, worth $5 and $6.
Jackets. Ha, Ha, Ha, $2.98, worth $8 to $15.
Jackets. Ha, Ha, Ha, $4.17, worth $10 to $15.
Capes. Ha, ha, ha, 49c., worth 2.00 to 4.00.
Capes. Ha, ha, ha, $2.69, worth 7.00 to 10.00.
Capes. Ha, ha, ha. $4.98, worth 10.00 to 20.00.
Shirt Waists. Ha, ha, ha, 19c., worth 50c. to 1.00.
Shirt Waists. Ha, ha, ha, 49c., worth 75c. and 1.00.

Petticoat Department.

Petticoats, Blacks and Linens, ha, ha, ha, 49c., worth 75c.
Petticoats, Blacks and Linens, ha, ha, ha, 69c., worth 1.00.
Petticoats, Blacks and Linens, ha, ha, ha, 96c., worth 1.50.

Millinery Department.

Untrimmed Hats, ha, ha, ha, 7c., worth 50c. and 75c.
Untrimmed Hats, ha, ha, ha, 19c., worth 1.00 to 2.00.
Trimmed Millinery marked down to the lowest notch in our recollection. See the Trimmed Hats you can buy for $1.98 and $2.98.
Printers' ink cannot describe them adequately.

Boots and Shoes Dept.

Ladies' Soolma Kid Button Boots, 97c. a pair, ha, ha.
Ladies' Extra Fine Vici Kid Tan Boots, 2.19 a pair, ha, ha.
Ladies' Sample Boots, 3.00 kinds, 1.69 a pair, ha, ha.
Children's Black and Tan Oxfords, 79c. a pair, ha, ha.
Misses' Button and Lace Boots, 93c., ha, ha.

The Grand ha, ha Demonstration on Cotton Underwear still going on at the same Ridiculously Low Prices. Yours Always,

THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS COMPANY,

THE BARGAIN CREATORS. Merrimack and Kirk Streets.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET.

This Morning We Begin a Great Clearing Out Sale of

Made-up Summer Garments

The prices at which we have marked new and stylish goods are remarkably low. Some of the lots are small and will go quickly. Read what we offer.

Handsome Silk Capes $2.75 and $5.00, down from $4.50 and $9.00.

Kersey and Covert Cloth Jackets, Black and Colored, $3.50 and $4.50, down from $5.00 and $10.00.

Black Cheviot Tailor Made Suits, braid trimmed, silk lined Jackets, $8.50, down from $14.00.

Blue Serge Suit, silk lined Jackets, $5.00, down from $8.50.

Sample Suits, including Broadcloth, Serges, Cheviots, Mixtures and Covert Cloths at $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00, down from $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Muslin Suits at $1.00 each, down from $3.50.

Linen Crash Skirts at 75c., $1.25 and $1.75.

Pique and Duck Skirts at 75c., $1.25 and $2.50.

Figured Brilliantine Skirts at 98c. and $1.50.

Cashmere, Serge, Mohair, Cheviot, Moire and Brocade Silks from $3.50 to $10.00.

50 doz. Shirt Waists, made to sell for 98c., down to 50c.

All our fine Waists that sold from $1.75 to $3, down to $1 and $1.25.

Linen Crash and Duck Suits at $2.50, worth $4.50.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

Two More Days of Rare Bargains IN Hosiery, Knit Underwear and Men's Summer Hosiery.

Ladies' Hosiery.

200 dozen Hermsdorf black and tan, 40-gauge Cotton Hose, spliced soles and heels, plain and drop stitch, reduced to 19c., three pairs for 50c.

The balance of our 40-gauge shaped seamless black Cotton Stockings, reinforced heels and toes, the best ever offered at 10c. a pair, 3 pairs for 25c.

A small quantity of 40-gauge Lisle Hose, together with about [illegible] dozen extra fine Combed Maco Cottons, special soles and heels, 37½c. and 50c. quality, last chance at [illegible] pairs for [illegible].

A small lot of children's 1 by 1 rib fast black Cotton Stockings, double knees at 10c. a pair, 3 pairs for 25c.

Ladies' Richelieu Rib Lisle Vests, regular 25c. quality, at 12½c. each, half price.

Ladies' superior quality shaped Jersey Vests, lisle finish, low neck and sleeveless, 50c. quality, 19c. each.

Children's "[illegible]" shaped Jersey Vests regular 20c. quality at 10c. each.

Ladies' Linen Collars.

25 doz. Cape Collars, guaranteed [illegible] at the extraordinary low price of [illegible] each.

Linen Chemisettes reduced from 25c. to [illegible] each.

Jewelry.

Several dozen sterling silver, hand enameled and pearl Shirt Waist Sets, at 10c. each.

A few gross superior quality, hard enameled rolled plate sets, reduced from 25c. to 10c. each.

Leather Goods.

A quantity of superior quality Boston Shopping Bags, always sold $1 and $1.25, Friday and Saturday at 50c.

Chic Corduroy Shopping Bags, reduced from $1.25 to 87½c. each.

Several gross Leather Purses, reduced from 10c. to 5c. each.

Men's Furnishings.

Gauze Vests and Drawers reduced to 19c. each.

Wilson's silky fine Balbriggan Shirts, reduced to 25c. each.

A limited quantity extra quality [illegible] Jersey Shirts and Drawers, reduced to 39c., Friday and Saturday only.

Outing Shirts.

40 dozen [illegible] Cheviot Shirts, felled seams, 36 inches long, have been [illegible] value, at 39c. each.

30 dozen laundered and unlaundered colored Madras Shirts, fine woven colorings, 75c. quality at 50c. each.

50 dozen laundered Percale Shirts, collar and cuffs attached, reduced from 50c. to 39c. each.

Men's Half Hose.

8 cases fine quality random mixed Hose, reinforced heels and toes, extraordinary value at 3 pairs for 25c.

100 dozen imported Hermsdorf 40-gauge black cotton Hose, three thread soles and heels, never retailed less than 19c. a pair, now 12½c. each.

Neckwear—Half Price.

50 dozen fine silk Neckwear, Tecks, Four-in-Hands, Bows, reduced from 50c. sale price 25c. each.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE Co.

Importers Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Veilings, Leather Goods & Jewelry.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

WANTED—An experienced grocery clerk. Address P. P., Sun office.

TOMORROW'S 12-PAGE SUN WILL CONTAIN AN ABUNDANCE OF SPECIALS OF INTEREST TO EVERYBODY, FUNNY ILLUSTRATED PAGES, THE WORLD OF SPORT, FASHION'S DESIGNS, AND THE LATEST NEWS. ORDER IT EARLY.

THE LOWELL SUN

20TH YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1897. | 8 PAGES 1 CEN'T

KID LAVIGNE TALKS ON PROSPECTS OF PUGILISM IN ENGLAND AND EDWARD HANLON WRITES ON THE WINNER OF THE DIAMOND SCULLS. HERE ARE TWO GREAT SPECIALS. ILLUSTRATED IN TOMORROW'S SUN.

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather predictions for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Fair tonight and Saturday with northwest and southwest winds.

GREAT BRITAIN ACCEPTS

JOHN BULL VERY NICE ON THE SEAL QUESTION.

Will Meet in Conference at Washington.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

London, July 30.—The British foreign office notified Ambassador Hay this morning that Great Britain has accepted the proposition of the United States for an international conference on the question of pelagic sealing in the Behring sea, to be held the coming autumn.

A LARGE GRAIN EXPORT

YESTERDAY'S RECORD NEVER BEFORE EQUALLED.

Forty Steamers Chartered For Transportation.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Philadelphia, Penn., July 30.—Forty steamers were chartered here yesterday to load cargoes of grain at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Newport News for the United Kingdom and Europe. The day's record was never equalled.

LAMSON COMPANY

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AGENTS TODAY.

The annual convention of the agents of the Lamson Store Service company is being held in the company's office on Walker street. The convention opened yesterday and will continue through today and tomorrow. There are present agents from every section of the country.

General Agent Frederick H. Spear of this city is presiding. The report of the condition of business in different sections is the main business and the outlook is encouraging.

There are on hand orders for equipments for 40 stores, and a contract has just been received to supply The Thayer of Chicago with a pneumatic system.

THE LOYAL WOMEN.

The board of directors of the Loyal Women's Memorial have drafted a memorial to present to the national encampment of the G.A.R., next month asking that body to endorse the movement to build a national monument to our royal women.

SKIPPED TOWN

WITH MONEY WHILE HIS PARTNER WAS LYING ILL.

Fred Peavey and William Burton of Buffalo, N. Y., two young men who have been making a barrel of money bby putting in fancy desks filled with ads in different cities, among them Lowell, have parted company, and Peavey is about the Merrimack valley looking for Burton, who skipped from Worcester with $200 while Peavey was lying ill of typhoid fever.

They came to Lowell some time ago and put in a desk for the Y.M.C.A. Leaving here, they went to Lawrence, Haverhill, and then to Worcester. While in Haverhill, it is said, Burton became enamoured of a young woman, and it is believed that she knows where he is at present. The money taken belonged partially to Peavey.

DR. JOHNSON MAY NOT ACCEPT.

It is stated that Dr. Johnson is not inclined to accept the place on the charter commission. He says that whatever charter is drawn up by the commission will have to be submitted to the A. P. A. before it will pass the legislature.

REMMES—The funeral of Joseph T. Remmes occurred from St. John's church, North Chelmsford, yesterday, service being conducted by Rev. John J. Shaw. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery in this city.

J. F. O'DONNELL
UNDERTAKER,
Market, Corner Worthen Street.
Telephone.

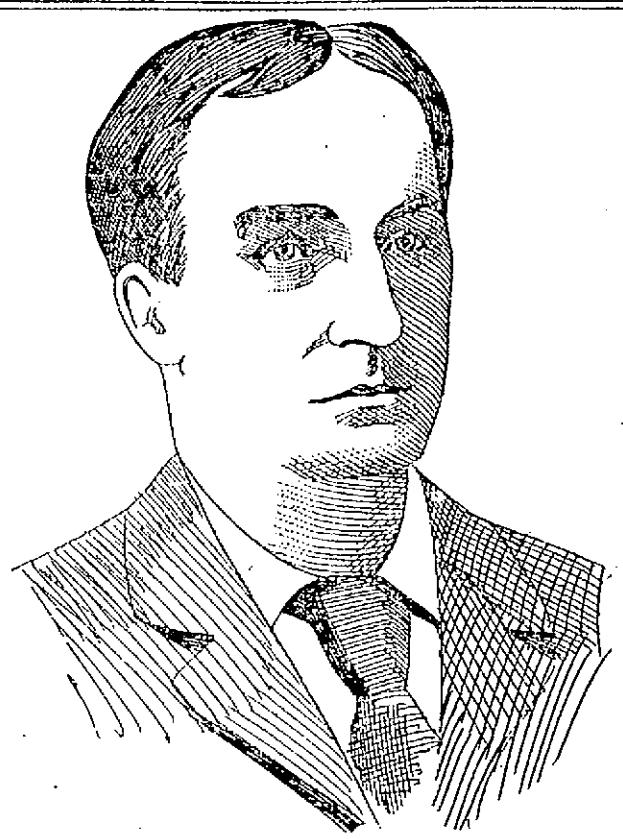
MILL KINDLING, for all the kindling and Mill Ends made at Cheney's Box Shop, and can give the biggest load in the city for $1. WILLIAM CROOKER, 23 Concord St. Telephone 628-3.

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST SETS
Belt Fasteners, all the Novelties at
J. D. Grant, Practical Watchmaker, Jeweller and Optician,
64 Merrimack St.
Particular attention to Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing.

TABLES FOR EVERYBODY with one pound of our 60c. tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers 77 E. Merrimack street. Telephone 69-3.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
MIDDLESEX, ss. Lowell, July 29, 1897.

You are hereby notified that on Thursday, August 5th, 1897, at 2 o'clock p. m., I shall sell at public auction or private sale to the highest bidder, for cash, all the goods in boarding house of 26 rooms, at 27 and 29 Bridge street, in said Lowell, consisting of twenty chamber sets, five bedsteads, all the beds and bedding, dining room furniture, including chairs, tables, silverware, one sideboard, one range and all cooking utensils. The party that buys this place can still occupy the same. All further information will be gladly given by calling on —John McManus.
Constable of Lowell.
Room 6, Howe's building, Merrimack square.



ALFRED C. WILLIAMS,
Arrested at Lynn for the Murder of John Gullo.

CITY FATHERS' MEETING

Both Branches Hold Sessions and a Joint Convention.

The $50,000 Water Loan Passed by the Aldermen—Attempt to Remove Bray and Marshall Foiled—Loan for School Buildings.

It was field night at City hall last evening, both branches meeting and business of importance being done and undone.

The proceedings in each branch were not without painful surprises to the republican members and as a result of them it is probable that some dire and awful schemes are being thought out at the Delphian shrine in Wyman's exchange.

A hungrier set of republican members never sought the scalp of a democratic office holder. Like a flock of buzzards around a slaughter house, they waited and waited for their prey and the prey came not and they're waiting yet.

When the members of the lower branch were foiled in their attempts to remove Avery Marshall and Dick Bray they called a recess and rushed to a man to their brainy brothers of the upper branch, and they found their brainy brothers as badly off as themselves.

The principal business transacted consisted of the final passage of the $50,000 loan to the water board, the passage of resolutions to pave Gorham and Chelmsford streets; and the appropriation in concurrence of $575 from the general fund to the appropriation for the Fourth of July, and the efforts of Alderman Lawrence as a funny man.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Mayor Courtney called the aldermen to order and Alderman Pierce was absent. As a result Alderman Lawrence essayed to furnish fun for the board and he succeeded better than he knew.

One of his jokes was: "Alderman Goward speaks of 'pure water and pure motives,' which reminds me of the story of the fisherman who blew his horn to sell fish (selfish motives)."

"You say that officially?" said Mayor Courtney, and the young alderman admitted that he was trying to be funny.

Later on he said that the water was dangerous on account of the "algiers" in it.

By assignment, the first business was the granting of hearings on the petitions of Joseph Mullin for license to move a building and of Mizael Jodoin for license to set up and run a stationary steam engine.

No person appeared either in favor of or against either petition and both were passed.

A joint order from the Common Council was read asking for a joint convention to hear J. S. Campolo et al. on a joint street report, and the board voted to go into joint convention.

Reassembling, after the joint convention, new communications, petitions, etc., were received and referred.

A communication from the common council was received notifying the board that certain surveyors of lumber had been elected in concurrence.

Petitions for grading streets, laying sidewalks, building sewers, etc., were referred; also a notice of a suit against the city by John Francis.

Joint reports on streets were made and resolutions were introduced and passed.

The report of the finance committee was accepted.

A joint resolution transferring $800 to the Pine street school, and $700 to the Lincoln school was passed unanimously.

The joint resolution appropriating $575 from the general fund to the Fourth of July appropriation was passed unanimously, although Alderman Hooper hesitated for a moment.

Alderman Goward's order amending and then acquiesced with a faint "yes."

A resolution was adopted granting a petition for an electric light on Oak street.

Petitions for sewers in State and Carter streets were ordered seven days in the city clerk's office.

A rule of the board of aldermen was then brought up.

Alderman Cosgrove didn't think the order should be rushed through and he moved that it be referred to the joint committee on rules.

This was voted down, and Alderman Cosgrove immediately gave notice of a reconsideration at the next meeting, thus preventing further action on the order.

Several building licenses were granted, with the usual restrictions.

An invitation was received from the city messenger of Lawrence asking the Lowell city council to play a game of base ball some time within two weeks.

Alderman Derby moved that it be accepted in concurrence and that the members pay their own expenses, whether the game be played in Lowell or Lawrence. The motion was passed unanimously.

The matter of reconsidering the vote authorizing the paving of Charles street with asphaltina came up on the motion made by Alderman Derby at the last meeting.

After a little talk by Alderman Hooper, the motion was lost 7 to 1.

Next came the matter of reconsidering the passage of a resolution to borrow $50,000 for driven wells as amended.

The motion was made at the last meeting by Alderman Peirce and it was unanimously voted to reconsider.

Alderman Howe then moved to amend by striking out $28,000 as proposed by Alderman Peirce and inserting $50,000, as originally.

Alderman Goward spoke strongly in favor of the loan.

Alderman Hooper argued against the amendment and moved to amend the amendment by substituting $41,000 for $50,000.

Alderman Lawrence and Howe opposed the amendment to the amendment.

The vote on the question stood 7 to 1 against the amendment.

On the final passage of the resolution the vote stood 7 to 1 in favor, Alderman Cosgrove voting in the negative, and the resolution was declared carried.

The joint resolution to pave Gorham street from the Boston & Maine crossing to the entrance of the Edson cemetery was adopted in concurrence by unanimous vote.

An amendment was attached to the original draft calling for the laying of smooth paving for a width of four feet on either side.

The resolution to pave Chelmsford street was then passed. Alderman Howe voting in the negative.

Alderman Cosgrove then moved that the resolution granting a hearing to Pierre A. Brousseau be taken from the table, but it was voted down, 7 to 1.

Continued on Page 2.

THE SUN EXTRA 5 O'CLOCK

A DAY'S HORRORS

Fall River Lineman Electrocuted.

TRAIN WRECKED ON BIG FOUR AND TWO KILLED.

Lehigh Freight Trains Collide With Fatal Results.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Fall River, Mass., July 30.—James Griffin, a wireman, was electrocuted this morning while stencilling arms on poles.

His arms came in contact with the ends of two tie wires that hold the power cable, and he received two thousand volts. He was married and leaves several children.

WRECK ON BIG FOUR

THE ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED IN THE CRASH.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Indianapolis, Ind, July 30.—A passenger train on the Chicago division of the Big Four road was wrecked at Thornton by a pin placed in the switch. The engine, baggage and express cars overturned. Engineer Winslow and a fireman were killed.

DISREGARDED SIGNALS

TWO LEHIGH FREIGHT ENGINES IN HEAD-ON COLLISION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 30.—Two Lehigh freight trains collided at Depew Junction this morning, killing George Ellinsbee, engineer, and Charles Eddy, fireman. The signals were disregarded by Ellinsbee and the engines are a complete wreck. Fifty cars were derailed.

CONFERENCE ON MONEY

UNCLE SAM AND JOHN BULL ON MONEY MATTERS.

Will Get Heads Together This Winter.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, July 30.—Official information was received in the state department today which indicated that Great Britain will consent to join in an international monetary conference here next winter.

SPORTS KILLED.

FORMER PARTNER OF JIM CORBETT ON THE SHOOT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chenawa, I. T., July 30.—James Gerugh, a well known sport and the former partner of Jim Corbett, was instantly killed last night in a quarrel over cards by William Day. Day also shot and fatally wounded John Aiken, and escaped.

TWELVE-PAGE SUN SATURDAY.

REMODELLING SALE.

Golf and Bicycle SUITS TO CLOSE.

We are offering today our entire stock of Men's Golf and Bicycle Suits at closing prices. The Golf Suit is recognized as the proper dress for all outdoor sports for gentlemen and is a very handy suit to have with you on your vacation at the seashore, mountain or country.

We mention specially about 50 of our high grade Golf Suits at

$7.50.

These are made in the best manner of Shepherd Plaids, Checks and Fancy Mixed Cheviots. They are all of this season's make and have been retailed at $10 and $12 a suit. The remainder of our stock at $4.75 and $2.50 a suit, reduced from $5.50, $5.00 and $7.50.

Golf Hose, 50c., footless or with feet, reduced from 75c. Balls a large variety, Sweaters, Outing Shirts and everything for vacation wear.

Opp. City Hall. Merrimack Clothing Company.

COL. T. B. JOHNSTON,
A Distinguished Lowell Soldier.

LATEST

OVER A PRECIPICE

Three Hundred Feet High to Death.

FRIGHTFUL FATE OF PROFESSOR McCLURE

In Climbing Mountains in the West.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Tacoma, Wash., July 30.—Prof. Edwin McClure of the Oregon state university fell over a 300-foot precipice while descending Mt. Tacoma Tuesday night and broke every bone in his body. He was descending in the dark without a life line and stepped over the precipice.

PASSENGERS WERE SAVED.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMER FOUNDERS AND GOES DOWN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Melbourne, Australia, July 30,—The steamer Tasmania from Wellington to Sidney struck a rock off Cape Mahia yesterday and sunk in three hours. Six of her crew were drowned. The passengers were all saved.

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MASS. BENEFIT LIFE.

ASSESSMENTS TO BE PAID CONDITIONALLY.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, July 30.—President Rolker of the Massachusetts Benefit Life association has secured Alfred S. Woodworth, president of the National Eagle bank of Boston to act as trustee for the policy holders in relation to a conditional payment of regular and extra calls. He requests the members to send payments to Woodworth on the conditions before explained.

TWO ASSESSMENTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, July 30.—The report on the condition of the Bay State Benefit association of Westfield recommends two extra assessments to meet the liabilities.

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THE MATHEWS' TEAM

HOW THEY WILL PLAY AGAINST THE EMERALDS.

The Mathews will play as follows tomorrow in their game against the Emeralds at Mountain Rock: Linnehan, c; Roach, p; Thornton, 1b; Farrell, 2b; Nestor, 3b; Vaughn, ss; Hanscom, lf; Myron Paige, m; McGuirk, r. Manager Thornton says he proposes to show the Emeralds that he can win with a local man pitching. "Jack Roach pitched the Mathews to the championship before," said Manager Thornton, "and he can do it again. The warm weather is here, and as Jack is eager to pitch, we decided to put him in against the Emeralds. We do not know who will pitch for the Emeralds, but we hope it is Connors, as we have a score to settle with him."

COL. T. JOHNSTON

A Lowell Veteran, Now of So. Carolina.

SAYS THE SOUTH WILL RIVAL NEW ENGLAND.

In Textile Industries at Early Day.

Col. T. B. Johnson of South Carolina is spending a portion of his vacation in this city, making his headquarters at the Merrimac house and visiting from time to time his numerous friends throughout this city. A native of Ireland, Col Johnston came to Lowell while a mere boy and remained here until commissioned in the Thirtieth Mass., in which he bore the rank of Major.

Col. Johnston was breveted as major by President Johnson for gallant and heroic service during the war.

The Thirtieth was the last to be mustered out of the service, having been retained fifteen months on military duty after Lee's surrender. Col. Johnston bears his years remarkably well being robust, vigorous and cheerful. He can relate many interesting reminiscences of ante war times in Lowell, especially of his experience with the old Phalanx company. The Lowell survivors of Co. C, which now number but 7 gave Col. Johnston a complimentary outing at Lakeview on Wednesday and the occasion offered the comrades an opportunity to recount their experiences and relate stories of war times.

On leaving the army Col. Johnston settled in the south, buying out a cotton plantation and following the business of Planter for many years or until he was appointed collector of the port of Charleston in South Carolina. This office he held under Arthur and again under Harrison, having been dropped during the first Cleveland administration.

Of late years he has been prominent in politics and figured in one of the most remarkable congressional contests in the entire country.

It was in the Seventh South Carolina district. He is a republican and his democratic opponent was then as now, J. W. Stokes.

He was a candidate for the 54th congress and the contest was so close and the manner of conducting the election so loose that he unseated his opponent.

Another contest almost precisely similar is now pending, and would have come up for consideration at the extra session of congress had Speaker Reed appointed his committees. It will come up in December, and Col. Johnston is confident of defeating his opponent.

He has visited Lowell every few years since the war, and is favorably impressed with the growth of the city. He admires particularly the elegant stores along Merrimack street, the fine buildings recently erected and the excellent equipment of the electric railroad, which he says is the best he has seen anywhere in the country except in Washington. In that city the underground trolley system is used in the main thoroughfares except on Pennsylvania avenue where the cable system is employed. The overhead trolley, however, is used in the suburbs of Washington.

Judging from the rapid growth of the city in recent years I see no reason why your citizens should not look forward to a greater Lowell that will take in Dracut, the Chelmsfords, Billerica and all other suburban towns.

When asked whether the South would in the near future be in a condition to compete successfully with New England

Continued on Page 2.

TWELVE-PAGE SUN SATURDAY.

Hood's Pills
Stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure biliousness, headache, dizziness, sour stomach, constipation, etc. Price 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Clearing up Summer goods goes on bravely.

Young Mens' Trousers, Cassimere and Cheviots that have been $2.00 and $3.00, now $1.00 a pair.

Young Mens' Trousers that have been $3.00 and $4.00, now $1.50 a pair.

Mens' Trousers, Hamilton all wool Cassimeres now 95 cents a pair.

Mens' all wool Hair Line Trousers now $1.25.

These two lots at a third off regular prices.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

THE JAPS NOT SO WARM

WILL ARBITRATE THE HAWAIIAN DISPUTE.

Will Settle Immigrant Difficulty and the Liquor Tax.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, July 30.—The Japanese government has accepted the offer made by Hawaii to arbitrate the dispute between the two countries. It will include the difficulty over the landing of immigrants and save the tax on Japanese liquor.

MARRIAGE INTENTIONS.

The only intention recorded at the city clerk's office today was Harry H. Hinkley, 24, to Martha H. Knowles, 25.

Foster's spinners and Walker's Winders, two nines from the carpet mill, are playing ball at Wannalancit park this afternoon.

Rev. Bernard Bradley, O. M. I., professor of latin at Mt. St. Mary's college, Emmittsburg, Md., was in town today visiting relatives.

Miss Nellie Tompkins of Rogers street, and her cousin, Katie Sullivan, of Boston, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Fitzpatrick for a month, at their cottage on Telegraph Hill, Hull, Mass.

A CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

Twenty-six Bodies of Children Found in a Church Tower.

A mysterious case was recently unearthed at Seville, Spain. A boy who sang in the choir of St. Peter's church in that city recently found in a disused chamber in the tower of the church a box which emitted a powerful odor. He informed the churchwarden, named Orellana, of his discovery and was greatly surprised when the warden sternly forbade him to re-enter the tower or to mention what he had found in the chamber.

The boy's curiosity was excited, however, and after waiting several days he reopened to the tower and found 16 boxes which he had not previously noticed. He turned one of them and was horrified to find that it contained the decomposed body of a child. He informed the rector of the church, who, in turn, informed the police. The latter went to the chamber and found the bodies of 26 children. How they died and how they came to be placed where they were found are not known, but suspicion attaches to Orellana and his wife, who have been arrested. The discovery has caused much excitement in Seville.—New York Sun.

Yale May Lose a Big Bequest.

The beginning of a litigation in which Yale university is interested to the extent of $750,000 was marked in the surrogate's court at Batavia, N. Y., recently when objections were filed to the probate of the will of William Lampson, late of LeRoy, Genesee county, who left the bulk of his estate to Yale.

The chief contestant is Mrs. Laura Anna Brooks of St. Paul, wife of a retired Methodist minister and an aunt of Mr. Lampson. It is claimed that the bequests to Yale are null and void "for the reason that the alleged corporation is a literary or scientific institution, and the said bequest is contained in an alleged will executed less than two months prior to decease of the said William Lampson, contrary to the statute governing such bequests."

It is also asserted that the Yale bequests are of no effect because they "exceed the amount which such corporations are authorized to take and receive by last will and testament of the laws of the state from any one individual."—Exchange.

NO COMPARISON.

No printing establishment in this city compares with The Sun Job Print in its mechanical equipment and the excellence of its work. Did you ever try it?

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR Savings Depositors.

1. Interest begins monthly.
2. Amount of deposit not limited.
3. Hours to accommodate public.
4. Banking rooms on street floor.

Money deposited in the Savings department of the Traders' National Bank before 4 p. m., Tuesday August 3d, will draw interest from August 1st, at the rate of 4 per cent, compounded semi-annually.

BANK HOURS. Daily, 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays, 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. Saturday Evenings, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Cor. of Middlesex St. and E. C. A. R.

HIGHWAY HEARING

Was Concluded Yesterday by County Commssioners.

THE COST OF THE WORK ESTIMATED.

The Remonstrants Heard at Length.

The hearing on the petition for a state highway to the sea was concluded before the county commissioners yesterday afternoon.

Mr. O. M. Snell, engineer, was called to submit plans. He made the total expense $92,800, all within the town of Dracut.

Representative Edward A. Stevens of Dracut was called. He told about the Hayes bill and the petition for a state highway from his town. In order to be perfectly safe from the river Mr. Stevens had heard that the grade of the proposed road would have to be raised four feet.

Chairman Gould wanted to know if the river had ever backed up or overflowed. He received several different answers.

Selectman Charles H. Jones was called and told of the taxable property, population, etc., of the town of Dracut. The tax rate this year is $10.50 against $11.20 last year. Mr. Jones told of assisting the engineer in making the surveys. In the last two years, he continued, the town of Dracut has expended about $4000 on various improvements.

Quite a sum of money was expended prior to the last two years.

To Mr. Gun Mr. Jones said: "I don't know whether I would oppose the highway if it would be no expense to the town.

R. S. Fox, town treasurer, was called. He said: "Our town debt is $25,000." To Mr. Gun: "The town laid out 300 lots to sell. Perhaps $800 to $1000 was paid for the laying out. About $6000 has been paid to support our 43 miles of streets in the last year. I live at Dracut Centre, north of the Yellow Meeting House I am opposed to this road. I am not anxious for a state highway in any part of the town."

Oliver G. Coburn, an ex-selectman, spoke against the highway, and then the hearing adjourned to September 7.

PERSONAL.

Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis H. B. Anderson called at their home on Wilder street, last evening, and presented Mrs. Anderson a purse of money. The company was entertained at supper and dancing was enjoyed, Hadley's orchestra furnishing music.

Mrs. Hugh Roarke of Market street, is in Lynn.

Officer Farrington and Miss Blanche Farrington are at Fryeburg, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. John Riordan have returned from a trip to the provinces.

Misses Sadie and Josie Kelley of Cross street, are enjoying a vacation at the beaches.

Miss Lizzie R. Maguire of the London street school, and Miss Mary Gilfoyle of Gorham street, will spend the next two weeks at Nantasket beach.

Mr. Mathew Mansfield's friends are rejoiced to see him back at work in Talbot & Co.'s, and enjoying good health once more.

Officer John Walsh and family are at Salem Willows.

Miss Alice Roark of Market street is visiting Miss Mary Maguire of Saxonville.

Mrs. James B. Atkinson of Bangor, Me., is the guest of Mrs. Blackwell of this city.

The Misses Lizzie and Jennie McLaughlin, are spending their vacation of two weeks at the residence of J. C. Nickerson in North Chelmsford.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Livingston and Miss Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. George Bowers, Miss Bowers and Masters Winthrop and Alton Bowers, register today at Granite State house, Kennebunk.

Mrs. Wilbur L. Duntley and Mrs. Joseph Lacey of Stackpole street are visiting friends at the former's home in Dover, N. H.

Frank McMahon, of the Emerald cafe who is the backer of Billy Luby, the crack professional sprinter, now matched with Kelly, says that Billy is in action, training for the coming match and is showing up well. McMahon is confident that Luby will win the go and he certainly showed his gameness in giving two to one against such a strong man as Kelly.

In regard to the talk of Hamilton and Brady regarding the match with Luby, Mr. McMahon says: "They can find me at my place of business on Broadway, corner of Marion street, or I will meet either of them at the Sun office on any night next week and put up a deposit to bind a match of 100 yards with either of them against Luby, to take place after the Kelly race is over.

ROADS IMPASSIBLE.

Westfield, Mass., July 29.—The heavy rain has made the roads impassible in all the outlying districts. The river is several inches higher than during the rain of two weeks ago, and much damage has been done to the tobacco crop in the lowlands.

LITTLE MISS WHITNEY.

Newport, R. I., July 29.—A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney yesterday afternoon. The event was somewhat unexpected as Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the mother of Mrs. Whitney, is now on her way home from Europe, and had hoped to be present at the advent of the little one.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement. Dr. A. WILINSKI, German Physician, having 14 years experience, will give you the most careful attention for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

DR. A. WILINSKY, 9 Tyler Street, Lowell, Mass.

Office hours: 8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

The Late John P. Lovell of the Lovell Arms Co.

COL. T. JOHNSTON.

Continued from Page 1.

in textile manufactures Col. Johnston said:

I will not venture an opinion upon any state except that in which I reside. In South Carolina the textile industry is growing, I might say, rapidly, mills are being erected, equipped and operated largely through northern agencies and by northern skill and capital.

Suppose a local company erects the building and applies to northern concerns such as the Lowell Machine shop for machinery, the machinery is furnished for part payment in money and part in shares of the company's stock. Then again mill men of large experience in the north, mostly New England, see the advantages of the south for manufacturing industries in its being nearer to the base of supplies namely, coal and cotton and in having the advantage of cheaper labor.

The south can compete successfully with New England in coarse fabrics and will in due time gradually advance to finer fabrics, but at present the capital and perhaps the expert skill is lacking to produce the finer grades of prints.

In the southern mills negro labor is being employed and with fair success. The whites in parts of the south are known as "sand tillers," and many of them lack the reliability necessary in operatives of a large factory. Mill men in South Carolina are having fair success with negro labor, as the colored operatives, as a rule, appreciate the opportunity of advancement to high wages and give their best energies to the work.

"On the whole I see no reason why New England will not in the long run have reason to look out for her laurels in preserving her supremacy in the textile industries.

WATER SUPPLY DISCUSSED.

CITIZENS OF NORTH BILLERICA HOLD MASS MEETING.

The citizens of North Billerica held a mass meeting at the Republican club last evening, about 100 being present.

Mr. Joseph Ellis called to order and F. S. Clark of the committee on water works was the first speaker. He presented the water works question, ably showing the advantages to be gained, and he read several letters from other towns in regard to their supplies.

Mr. Charles Kohlrausch, also of the water committee, spoke of the great necessity of a water works. A few questions were asked by some present in regard to the water works, and a committee of 15 was appointed to consider the question, as follows: Roger Barrington, Thomas Talbot, A. W. Holden, F. S. Clark, J. F. Talbot, C. H. Kohlrausch, William Maxwell, Joseph Ellis, Edward McMahon, L. W. Buckley, Martin Conway, John Mahoney, Timothy Mahoney, and E. W. Livingston.

Saturday morning at 11 o'clock there will be sold at Keyes' auction sale, a black pacer, and one chestnut trotting horse. Also a road wagon and Goddard buggy, and two sets of light harnesses. These are the property of a gentleman from Medford, and will be sold for what they will bring.

At 10.30 we shall sell ten bicycles, fully warranted, and equipped with all modern improvements.

—C. F. Keyes, auctioneer.

THE GREATEST SHOW

AND ALL BOSTON'S BIG PAPERS SAY SO.

It is worthy of note that the Great Adam Forepaugh and Sells Brothers' Consolidated Menagerie, Circuses and Hippodromes, which appear at the Fair Grounds tomorrow, are highly complimented by the press wherever they exhibit for their exceptional magnitude, high character, and candor. The Boston Globe said: "For weeks past the shows have been advertised on bill boards and in other customary ways as an unequalled attraction. That the promises held out were fully met was the verdict of the thousands who attended the afternoon and evening performances. Attractions are so numerous and varied in the three rings and on the central stage, to say nothing of the trapeze work, that a spectator can hardly appreciate them all, but it is the aim of the management to furnish a complete entertainment before every occupant of a seat. And in this they have succeeded.

"The performance opens with a parade in which are included many of the interesting features of the show. Then follows an exhibition of living statuary in which famous groups in marble, noted pictures, and important historical events are reproduced with fidelity.

"Then come trapeze and slack-wire acts, bareback riding and juggling, trained animals and funny clowns, in such bewildering succession as to defy an effort to keep track of them consecutively and in order.

A laughable imitation of a base ball game is one of their efforts, but the crowning hit was a burlesque on the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight, which was received with shrieks of laughter.

"Also a feature of both the menagerie and the tent show is Capt. Woodward's school of trained seals and sea lions. The feats these clumsy-looking animals perform seem almost impossible ones, and excite alike admiration for the intelligence of the animals and for the patience of their trainer."

RE-INFORCEMENTS TIMELY.

TRIBESMEN ATTACKED THE SOLDIERS AGAIN LAST NIGHT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Simla, India, July 30.—Camp Malakand was attacked by tribesmen again last night. After a desperate battle, the natives were finally dispersed. The Bonerwals have risen, but the situation is somewhat relieved by the arrival of reinforcements.

FUNERALS.

ALLEN—The funeral of James Allen will take place at 2 o'clock tomorrow from 32 West street.

CORMLEY—The funeral of James Cormley tok place yesterday afternoon from 33 Bowers street.

The bearers were Messrs. John J. Mahoney, Michael Mahoney, Noel Goodroe, and Robert Saunders. At the grave in the Catholic cemetery, Rev. Fr. Leonard officiated.

MATRIMONIAL.

A very pleasant wedding occurred Wednesday evening at 78 Varney street when George Albert Watt and Miss Irene Aenith Tiekner were married by Rev. O. H. Denney in the presence of a few chosen friends. Charles F. Boyd was the best man Miss Carolla Watt was the bridesmaid. The happy couple will be at home 66 D street, after Aug. 5th.

KINGEAST TSENG VISITS US.

He Is a Highly Cultured Chinese Diplomatist.

Kingeast Tsong, who arrived recently in New York in advance of the special embassy that represented the Chinese emperor at the jubilee ceremonies, is a very interesting example of an oriental diplomatist. He is now only 27 years old, and most of his life has been passed in England, where he studied at King's college, Oxford. He was rapidly advanced in the Chinese diplomatic service and has been stationed in several European countries in the course of his career. Although he is the oldest son of his father, the late Marquis Tseng, the title went to his younger brother, as at the time of his father's death he had already made a name for himself in diplomacy.

Mr. Tseng expects to remain in Peking for some time, and one effect of his return to his native city will be to establish a newspaper on the American system. He is indefatigable in pursuit of information about the United States. He is interested in talking with anybody who has information to give on the subject, and so long as his companions are really well informed he is never weary of discussing with them. His knowledge of the affairs of this country is surprisingly extensive and intimate, and there are very few features of American life on which he is not well informed. Mr. Tseng has a wife and child, who usually live in Peking, although they have accompanied him on one or two trips to Europe. He is an accomplished poker player and enjoys in his own country, along with his other distinctions, the reputation of being the best in that line in the empire. He learned the game from a Chinese graduate of Yale, who had picked it up there along with his other acquirements.—Exchange.

A New Statue of Bolivar.

The new equestrian statue of Bolivar, the liberator of South America and the founder of Bolivia, has just been finished in clay by the sculptor Giovanni Turini in his studio at Garretsons, N. Y. The sculptor has notified officials of New York city that the model is now ready for their inspection.

The statue, which is to cost $25,000, is the gift of President Crespo of Venezuela, and will replace the present statue of Bolivar in Central park. Mr. Turini says President Crespo would like to have it placed near the statue of George Washington in Union square. The Venezuelan president thinks it would be appropriate to have the figures of the Washingtons of North and South America near each other. The present statue of Bolivar in Central park is to be melted and the bronze used in molding the new statue.—New York Herald.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

TWELVE-PAGE SUN SATURDAY.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

CITY FATHERS' MEETING.

Continued from Page 1.

The reconsideration of the vote at the last meeting whereby Supt. Bray was removed was voted down and Alderman Derby moved to proceed to the election of a superintendent of public buildings and Alderman Cosgrove moved as an amendment that the matter be indefinitely postponed arguing that the superintendent should be allowed to complete work on the new school houses. This was voted down and a wrangle ensued in the midst of which Alderman Cosgrove's motion to adjourn was carried.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The adjourned meeting of the common council was called at eight o'clock by President Penn, 25 members being present.

The first business taken up was the street report instructing the committee to prepare and submit a resolution to lay out and accept Ward street. It was accepted and the resolution for same was also passed.

The joint resolution, amended, to borrow $15,000—$25,000 for the Varnum school and $20,000 for the Moody street school was also passed.

The joint report instructing the city engineer to define the lines of all streets, commons, landings, etc., was accepted and the committee's report to pave Gorham street was taken up.

The resolution to have Gorham street from the Boston & Maines depot to the Edson cemetery was then taken up and amended by Councilman Taylor seconded by Councilman Scott to read that four feet of the street on either side next the edgestones be laid with concrete for the benefit of bicyclists. The resolution as amended was passed.

Petitions to accept Dunfey street, to grade West street and for sidewalks on Davenport and Pine streets, Howard and Giles and Seaver streets were properly referred, as were petitions of Kate M. Snyder for damages to real estate and Ellen Mason for personal injuries.

The report of the fire department committee in regard to fire alarm boxes was accepted and reports recommending sidewalks on Aiken, Pleasant, Marshall, Porter, Stevens, and Pine streets were referred to the city clerk's office, as according to rules.

An invitation to play ball with the Lawrence city council was accepted.

Councilman Ames moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the city messenger for the pretty buttonhole bouquets he furnished the members at the last meeting and it was carried.

A communication from the Evans Hot Water system in regard to the heating of the city hall and Memorial building was received. Before it was voted upon, Councilman Jim Smith, the orator of the council, got up and expressed the hope that the matter wouldn't be referred to the lands and buildings committee, as the committee is powerless to do anything, and he made a long speech about the heating system in the Highland school, and as soon as he had finished it was referred to that committee.

The joint resolution to place fire alarm boxes at the corner of Fifth and Bridge streets, Liberty and School streets, and Chelmsford and Plain streets, was passed. This places a box convenient to Councilman Lang's drug store at Liberty and School streets.

At this point Councilman Miskella moved to adjourn, but Councilman Bosea moved to vote for "supervisors" of highways. He nominated the superintendent of streets and the city engineer and they were elected, though not by ballot.

The aldermen were then notified that the council was ready at 9 o'clock for a a joint convention.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

The aldermen came in directly and Mayor Courtney read the order for a joint convention on the petition of J. S. Campos and Lizzie O'Loughlin protesting against sidewalks being laid on D street, between Powell and School streets, and on C Street, between Powell and School.

Mrs. Campos, who owns all the abutting land but 40 feet, of the distance in question, objected, as she could see no need for it, as the land has not been improved. In relation to the C street petition, Mrs. Loughlin said that the five abutters on the portion of the street in question, and the others, Mrs. Flora Morse, Mr. Morgan. The last named said that "further up the street if they desired such ornaments he would not object." That closed both hearings.

THAT COMMONS AFFAIR.

Immediately after the joint convention the mayor's veto of the common ordinance providing for the election of the superintendent of commons by the city council was taken up and read by Pres. Penn.

The vote was then taken as the names were called and Lorenzo E. Smith voting with the democrats, made the vote 17 to 10 in favor of passing the ordinance over the mayor's veto, and losing it, as it takes a two-thirds vote to pass it over the mayor's veto, and Avery Marshall holds his position.

Then the charter commission matter came up and the names selected to be voted upon were John J. Pickman, Chas. H. Richardson, Dr. S. J. Johnson and J. Joseph O'Connor.

"Mr. President, must we vote for two democrats and two republicans?" cried Councilman Jim Smith, in a worried tone.

"You must," said the president.

And Jim will do penance for a week for being obliged to vote for a democrat.

All four were elected by the council.

Orator Jim Smith then made a motion that a ballot be taken for a superintendent of public buildings as there is a vacancy and Reformer Lang seconded it loudly and a number of times.

Councilman Miskella raised a point of order on the motion stating that there was no vacancy as the vote to remove him by the aldermen was held up by a motion to reconsider and that the aldermen had not given official notice of a vacancy.

President Penn decided the point well taken and the matter was dropped.

The petition for sidewalk on C street concerning which the hearing was held, was then taken up and after some talk on the matter it was referred back to the committee on streets, as was the D street petition.

The council then took a recess of 15 minutes, Councilman L. E. Smith again voting with the democrats as did Councilman White for adjournment.

That 15 minutes was the longest on record. The councilmen flocked around the board of aldermen listening to Alderman Lawrence's efforts as a funny man. At 11 o'clock the 15 minutes were not up.

It was 11.35 when they reassembled, some of the members having gone home. They had waited those long hours for nothing, expecting the notice of Bray's removal which never came. Councilman Taylor moved a reconsideration of the action of the mayor's veto at the next meeting.

A resolution authorizing the purchase and location of the M.M.A. pictures was passed.

The joint resolution to pay Smith Bros. $50,000 for the driven well plant they put in for the city came next, but it was not given its final passage, owing to the fact that but few of the members remained for it. Councilman Scott gave notice of reconsideration at the next meeting.

Shortly before midnight the council adjourned.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR

GRANTED SEVERAL PETITIONS FOR PARDON YESTERDAY.

Dr. Smith the City Physician—Plans for an Electric Plant at City Farm—Removing the Wood Yard to the City Yard.

The overseers of the poor dealt charitably with the petitions for pardons of inmates at the city farm.

Yesterday when they met six or eight such petitions were received and every one was granted, notwithstanding the strong objection and negative vote of Mr. Williams.

Mr. Holgate wanted a report from the committee appointed to consider the advisability of removing the wood yard back to the city yard.

Mr. O'Brien replied that the committee intended to investigate the way other cities deal with this matter.

Mr. Holgate moved to discharge the committee, and Mr. Kimball moved as an amendment that the report be accepted as one of progress. The amendment was passed.

The secretary reported that he had asked the city solicitor who is the legal city physician. The solicitor referred him to an opinion which he had given to the city auditor in which he ruled that Dr. Smith is the lawful incumbent of the office for this year at least.

Dr. Porter, who previously held the office, has been notified.

Overseer Hunt asked the chairman to fill the vacancy in the inspector committee, as he learned from the records that Mr. Holgate had resigned therefrom. The chairman had already appointed Mr. Ela.

Chairman Hunt of the committee to whom was referred the matter of lighting the institution with electricity, gave a few estimates of the cost of the change.

Lighting by electricity, he said, will cost $5 or $6 per light to establish. That will be the first cost. The plant will cost $2500 or $3000. There will have to be two dynamos and 450 lights.

Each light will cost perhaps $1.50 or $2 per year when the plant is in working order. The total cost per year will be about $1000. The plant will pay for itself in five years. Mr. Hunt said it is his intention to have the plans drawn up by a Boston expert and then ask for bids. The report was accepted as one of progress.

The monthly report of the superintendent gave the following information: Number at the institution, 400; tramps, 21; death, 1. Colonel Pindar recommended the discharge of seven paupers and the board voted favorably.

DEATHS.

FLEMING—William Fleming, aged 9 years, son of Patrick and Bridget Fleming, died yesterday at their home, 126 Adams street. Funeral tomorrow afternoon.

HOLLAND—Margaret Holland, aged 62 years, died yesterday at St. John's hospital. The funeral will take place from 191 Fayette street tomorrow afternoon.

O'NEIL—Charles Joseph O'Neil, son of John and Mary O'Neil, aged 15 years, died this morning at 22 South street. Funeral Sunday afternoon.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

TWELVE-PAGE SUN SATURDAY.

Dominion Line (U. S. and Royal Mail Steamer) BOSTON SERVICE

S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

6000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Saturday, August 7, 4.30 p. m.

Average passage under seven days. First cabin, $75.00; second cabin, $42.50; steerage, $25.50.

Draft for £1 and upwards on Ireland, England and all parts of the world.

Make all inquiries at

Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 APPLETON ST.

ALLAN LINE.

New York and Glasgow.

Via Londonderry.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, Aug. 6, 11 a. m.
MONGOLIA, Aug. 20, 10 a. m.
STATE OF NEBRASKA, Sept. 3, 9 a. m.
MONGOLIA, Sept. 17, 8 a. m.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin, $45.00. Second Cabin, $35.00. Steerage, $23.50.

Glasgow and Boston

Via Londonderry and Galway.

Second Cabin, $32.50. Steerage, $25.50.

For descriptive circulars, plans of steamers and other information, apply to

H. & A. ALLAN, 92 State St., Boston

DENIS MURPHY, 18 Appleton St., Lowell

Notice to Steam Boiler Makers

Office of the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Inspector of Buildings.

Lowell, Mass., July 28, 1897.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of Supt. of Public Buildings till Saturday, the 31st day of July 1897, at 5 o'clock p. m., for the furnishing, delivering, and setting up of a steam boiler at the Colburn school building on Lawrence street, according to specifications prepared for the same at the Superintendent's office.

Specifications may now be seen at the superintendent's office.

His Honor, the mayor, and the superintendent of public buildings reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Per order of

—Richard Bray,
Supt. Public Buildings.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The Work Pushed With Energy and Its Completion Certain.

"The Panama canal project is being pushed with considerable energy, and it looks as though there were good reasons for the faith of the men who have charge of it that the work will be carried to completion," said Victor Vifquain, United States consul general at Panama recently. "The French company," he continued, "learned a great deal by its former sad experiences in the prosecution of the work and is now carrying on the enterprise with the strictest economy and method. The company no longer hires contractors, but does all the work itself. There are about 5,000 laborers employed upon it, the majority of whom are Jamaica negroes.

"On the Pacific side a splendid wharf is being constructed at a cost of $1,000,000, so that vessels can come into port without having to pay costly lighterage charges. About one-fourth of the canal is completed, and it is demonstrated that the entire work can be finished at a very reasonable expenditure. The company, it is said, has funds enough to continue operations for two years more. It has splendid machinery, and the cutting through of the mountains, that was once deemed almost insurmountable, is now easily accomplished. From a political aspect there is great benefit to the United States in the successful termination of this great undertaking. We could move armed forces across this waterway when other powers could claim no such right, and, in view of our possible annexation of Hawaii, that would be no small advantage. So far as the commercial benefits are concerned the importance of the canal is everywhere recognized. My own belief is that its ultimate completion is a certainty."—New York Tribune.

Temple in the Twilight.

The lyric of the thrill thrush
That fills the star gemmed arc
A hymn is, after which the hush
Of dusk and then the dark.

The fragrant garden blossoms bright
That waver to and fro
Are censers from which, through the night,
The winds sweet incense blow.

The moon, the sister of the sun,
Who lifts a face so pale
In worship, is a patient nun,
Half hidden in her veil.

And I—a wanderer am I,
Who, turning from my way,
Have entered in this temple by
The bright door of the day.

Alone and free of every care,
I linger here, and long
My lips move in sweet words of prayer
After the evening song.

—F. P. Sherman in Independent.

CHARLES RIVER PARK CAMBRIDGE.

AFTERNOON, 2.30.
EVENING, 8.30.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, RAIN OR SHINE.

PAWNEE BILL'S Historic Wild West

25 Cts. Such a price for such a show at such a beautiful place has never been equaled.

Crescent Bicycles.

THE CRESCENT IS A PERFECT WHEEL AT THE RIGHT PRICE. Its reputation has been won by its merit. You will be proud to compare it with any wheel made, and you will know that your neighbor paid just the same price for his Crescent as you did.

Western Wheel Works

Catalogues Free. Agents Everywhere. Chicago—New York

French Brandy

A good article to have in the house in case of sickness.

LEON ACCORD, $1.00 Per Bot.
HENNESSY, 1 Star, $1.00 Per Bot.
HENNESSY, 3 Star, $1.50 Per Bot.
MARTEL, Quarts, $1.50 Per Bot.
MARTEL, Pints, $1.00 Per Bot.
Brandy in bulk, 50c. pint upwards.

CHARLES H. JOYCE,

9 AND 15 MIDDLE STREET.

Bottled Goods Department First Door Around the Corner From Central Street.

LOWELL, SATURDAY, JULY 31.

Exhibition Grounds, Agricultural Fair Grounds.

THIS IS CONCLUSIVE.

Personal knowledge enables me to most positively assure the public that this is absolutely the only great or first-class exhibition of the kind that can or will visit Boston and New England this year.

JAMES A. BAILEY,
Sole Owner Barnum & Bailey's Greatest Show on Earth.

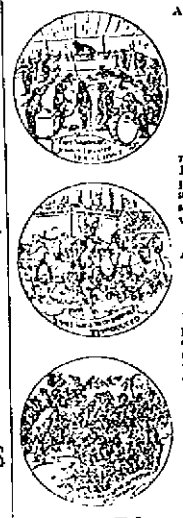
A SHOW THAT REPRESENTS THE NATION'S GROWTH.

All the Rarest Living Features and Greatest Artists on Earth.

A Seeming Cycling Mid-Air Miracle.

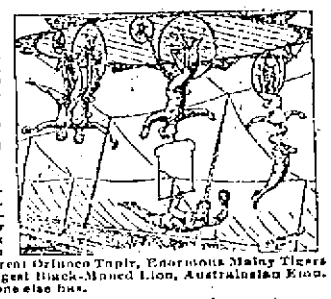
Nowhere Else Produced and Everywhere Presenting the

Witch-Winged Aerial Inverted Bicycle,



Inexplicably Mysterious and Marvelous Performance, Just as pictured, with naught apparent to sustain such incomprehensible velorid feats and flights.

A Startling Triumph Science Cannot Solve.



Pair of Giant Hippopotamuses, Tremendous Two-Horned Sumatra Rhinoceros, Snow White Polar Bears, Flock of Ostriches, Ethiopian Gnu, Niger Antelope, Great Orinoco Tapir, Enormous Malay Tigers Superb Cassowary, Hugest Black-Maned Lion, Australasian Emu. We have them all, no one else has.

The Only Trained Sea Lions and Seals.

THREE GREATEST HERDS OF ELEPHANTS

And the most intelligent best taught on earth.

104 Chariot Dens Aquariums and Cars,

The Whole World's Arenic Champions. 100 Acts. 4 Rings. 2 Stages. Mid-Air Triumphs. Grand Revolving Pedestal of Art.

All the Superbest Races of All Time.

Eminent Amusement Contests of All Ages and Nations. The Only Kokin-Mignonette Jug Circus.

THE MOST & BEST PERFORMING ANIMALS.

Including many huge and most sagacious species. A gladsome children's topsy-turvey circus.

ONLY DOUBLE STREET PARADES,

AND OF POTENTIAL SPLENDORS.

The Only Great Show You Can See This Year.

Two performances only at 2 and 8 p. m. Doors open one hour earlier.

Admission to All, 50 Cents. Children Under 9 Years Half-Price.

Seating capacity, 15,000. 25 uniformed ushers. Numbered coupon actually Reserved Seats on sale at Ellingwood & Co.'s drug store, corner of Central and Merrimack streets.

GREAT FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER SALE!

Beginning Today, July 29th, at 9 a. m. at

COURVILLE & LAGASSE'S

No. 88 Merrimack Street, Lowell, Mass.

FIRE, FIRE, FIRE. SMOKE, SMOKE, SMOKE. WATER, WATER, WATER.

Our complete stock damaged by fire, smoke and water. Everything in our store at your own price.

Containing Millinery, Black and Colored Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Linings, Dress Trimmings, Beaded Sets, Braided Sets, Beaded Trimmings, Parasols, Hosiery, Corsets, Gloves, Small Ware, Percales, Prints, Separate Skirts, Capes, Fur Collarettes, Mackintoshes, Umbrellas, Wrappers, etc.

This is a chance of a lifetime to get slightly damaged goods at your own price, no trash, anything not salable is to be thrown away.

EVERYBODY COME TO THE GREAT FIRE SALE. REMEMBER IT COMMENCES TODAY AT 9 A. M.

COURVILLE & LAGASSE,

NO. 88 MERRIMACK STREET, LOWELL, MASS.

LOCAL NEWS.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins. 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone 556-3.

Supt. Fowler has a gang of men putting Charles street in proper condition.

James S. Murphy and his venerable wife, Jane Allen, will celebrate the 50th anniversary of their marriage at their home in Brookside, on Tuesday, August 3rd.

In the published letter to O'Hearn & Dowd from the commission merchant who sold them the manufacturer's stock of shirts, Mr. Zing, he asserted that if the firm sold the shirts to the public at the same ratio as they bought them the people of Lowell could buy a year's supply of shirts for less than one-half their intrinsic value. The success of the sale, now opening on its third day, and values to be seen in the firm's windows, proves the assertion.

ELECTRICS ON VARNUM AVENUE.

Yesterday Manager Sullivan of the railroad signed a bond with the owners of property on Varnum avenue, and a branch track of the L. & S. road will be laid up as far as Livingston avenue.

Frank S. Dunbar, Esq., represented the land owners.

A FINE PRESENT.

George E. Hutchins, president of the Lowell Rubber Co., was very agreeably surprised last evening when the employes of the Providence, Fall River and Lawrence rubber stores visited the Lowell store and presented Mr. Hutchins through Mr. H. W. Hesclton of this city with an elegant gold chair and charm.

CORPORATION RETURNS.

The following returns have been filed by the different corporations:

J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell. Alfred E. Ross, treasurer. Annual meeting June 22, 1897:

Machinery	$ 85,000
Cash and debts rec	136,831
Mfrs & merch	343,836
Miscellaneous	9,833
Profit & loss	51,654
Total	$581,752
Capital stock	$ 0,000
Debts	281,752
Total	$581,752

Shaw Stocking Co., Lowell; Edward W. Thomas, treasurer. Annual meeting May 17, 1897:

Real estate and bldgs	$ 83,945
Machinery	133,114
Cash and debts rec	65,602
Mfrs and merch	166,332
Patent rights	10,000
Miscellaneous	29,934
Total	$429,625
Capital stock	$365,000
Debts	1,560
Profit and loss	63,262
Total	$429,625

Wamesit Power Co., Lowell; Paul Butler, treasurer. Annual meeting May 1, 1897:

Real estate and bldgs	$324,209
Cash and debts rec	23,168
Total	$347,477
Capital stock	$ 70,000
Debts	261,333
Reserves	16,144
Total	$347,477

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

BIDDING FOR PEWS

IN THE DRACUT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

At the meeting of the Dracut Congregational church Wednesday, the following bids were received for pews in the remodelled edifice:

First choice, $4, Calvin Richardson, pew 30; second choice, Phineas Richardson, $11.25, pew 31; third choice, $8, Mr. S. D. Fox, pew 32; fourth choice, $3, Henry F. Peabody, pew 17; fifth choice, $5.25, C. H. Stickney, pew 33; sixth choice, $4, J. W. Thissell, pew 18; seventh choice, $3.50, Eben T. Fox, pew 19; eighth choice, $1, Bernice Parker, pew 10; ninth choice, 50 cents, Frank Fox, pew 15; tenth choice, $1, Daniel Fox, pew 54; eleventh choice, 50 cents, Mrs. Eben Fox, pew 56; twelfth choice, $1, Warren Richardson, pew 65; thirteenth choice, 25 cents, Mrs. Levi Parker, pew 43.

NASHUA Y. M. C. A. VISITORS.

A party of about 45 members of the Nashua Young Men's Christian Association, with their lady friends, came to Lowell on a special electric car last evening and were royally entertained by the local Y.M.C.A.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggist refund money.

MORE SHIRTS

Than all other stores combined.

MORE VALUE

Than can ever be obtained again for double the money. A thousand customers in the past two days to testify to the truth of this statement.

A thousand more customers wanted to continue this great bargain exchange.

O'HEARN & DOWD

MERRIMACK SQUARE.

HE WANDERED IN

A Peripatetic Poet Pays a Visit.

AND PRESENTS A FEW OF HIS EFFUSIONS.

A Genius, But In Tough Luck.

"We are two travelers, Roger and I, but poor Roger was too weary to climb the stairs, and I was obliged to go it alone," came a voice from without the editorial room yesterday in the midst of the storm and it came so unexpectedly and with such peculiar words that all stopped work and looked toward the door.

"How are the moulders of public opinion today?" again came the voice and from the shadow emerged a man, a peculiar man, too. His appearance was not that of a bank president nor was his air that of a church deacon. He was one of those most interesting of individuals, the man who has just come from a long journey without the aid of a railroad train, a gentleman who has seen better days but an optimist, nevertheless, and a poet.

Upon our invitation to enter he stepped inside the room and having gazed furtively about as if in search of something, suddenly proceeded a smile that lit up the entire editorial rooms for he had either seen or had not seen that for which he searched.

After the delay of a second or two he cleared his throat and began. "Gentlemen," said he, "as I see no guns, clubs or even a dog, I take pleasure in introducing myself (with a step toward the door) as a poet."

The editor looked up from a very warm effusion on the eclipse that didn't eclipse and remarked, "Your in the wrong room, Bickford's is number 11;" the artist stopped blowing himself and looked wise while Young Cum stopped rapping the Defenders and gazed upon the new comer as much as to say. "Who did you over lick?"

"I appreciate, gentlemen, "he continued, "the feeling that newspapermen have for poets who generally write on Spring, but I'm a poet whose muse is his own experience and she's a rather forlorn muse at that."

He then told us his name and his present abode, and as he was a really bright fellow, he soon was at home.

Producing from his pocket a large sheet of white paper, he said:

"There are a few of my effusions. Some time when you're doing nothing else just glance them over and print a few. I know they are but nonsense."

The paper was consigned to ice, and in a few minutes I was deeply interested, for Mr. O'C., for his name begins that way, is a versifier in rhyme and as the boys would call it, "all right."

The paper in question is about two feet square, and is written on both sides in very fine penmanship. The writing is in lead pencil, and some of the verses are quite illegible, the lead having rubbed out, while others are quite legible, showing that he must have written them from time to time as he followed the road.

There are about one dozen selections on the two pages, many very lengthy, all of which would cover half a page.

Perhaps the writer may never be overstocked with money or laurel wreaths as a result of his genius, but nevertheless he is better than a number we read about and I'll give you a few of his selections as I can make them out.

Here is one entitled "A Stranger Alone."

Spare and needy,
Kind of seedy,
Can't get aught to do.
Melancholic; got the collo
Same as some of you.

Once had money,
Lots of honey,
Made the world seem bright;
Out of money, very funny
The world is void of light.

Travel over
Working never,
Can't get ought to do.
Once a spinner, now a sinner,
Same as some of you.

Always working
Never shirking
When I'd work to do.
But it's funny, now I'm bummy
Hope there's none of you.

Travel, travel
People cavil,
Nothing but a tramp;
How unlawful, ain't it awful
Where he goes to camp?

Canopethic,
So pathetic,
Covered o'er by sky.
In a word that's kind of mellow,
Let the fellow die.

Cold and dreary,
Sick and weary,
Let him lay him down to die.
Wond'ring whether I'will be better
For a tramp beyond the sky.

In a humorous mood he has written a poem on his supposed better half. That which is legible is as follows:

For she's dressed in silks and satins,
Diamonds had fancy lace;
And she reads her novels daily,
I'm the author out of place.

I'm the author, she's the daughter
Of a man across the way.
I am but a working fellow,
She's as giddy as a jay.

Balls and parties or Macarties
Are for ladies of her rank.
She's the silliest of delusions
In the never failing bank.

Toiling daily, hardly, gaily
For this giddy wife of mine,
Coming home to hear a novel
'Stead of supper, ain't it fine?!

She's a charmer, I'm a farmer
Or a hayseed in a mill;
While I wouldn't like to harm her,
How I wish she'd show some skill.

Then to insure publication he fired The Sun a bouquet which goes as follows:

The Sun, The Sun, the grand old sun,
The Sun of light and splendor;
The Sun, The Sun, the Lowell Sun
With news of every gender.

The Sun that brings prosperity
To every Lowell home,
The Sun, The Sun, the Lowell Sun
With news of every foam.

The Sun, that shines on all mankind
With bright undying glow.
The Sun, The Sun, the Lowell Sun,
With news we all should know, etc.

The name and address of the tramp versifier is Gerald O'Connor, Mrs. Mylatt's, Ludlam street.

COUPON CRAZE

NEW COMPANY LAUNCHES OUT IN THE COUPON BUSINESS.

There is another coupon company started in the city, and judging from the presents they intend to give they will eclipse the first company. This company is to be known as the Merchants' Protective Coupon Company and is located in the Hunels' building, Merrimack square. Already a large number of our merchants have entered into a contract with the new company which is offering great inducements both to the merchants and traders. This business seems to have taken a craze throughout New ngland. In Boston we are told that there is a large concern doing a very extensive business as most of the merchants of the city have entered into the scheme. It is not confined alone to Boston, but extends to the surrounding cities and towns. How long this business will last cannot be stated definitely at the present stage of the game, but undoubtedly there is a large portion of the population in every city and town always desirous of getting something for nothing and it seems that by trading with the coupon companies they seem to receive a valuable and useful present. This of course only applies to cash sales, and it will have a strong tendency towards doing away with the credit system, as it takes but a slight inducement for the average person to pay cash when the inducement is offered. The managers of this last company claim that they have already contracts enough with the merchants in the city to guarantee success to their enterprise. We do not intend to predict how long it will last, but it certainly looks as if it might, like the little brook, run on forever under the new management.

CONTRACT NOT AWARDED.

Mayor Courtney said last evening that awarding of the contract for the foundation for the Varnum school had been referred to the city solicitor for information and had not yet been awarded. Six bids have been received.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY

Boarding and Day School,

LOWELL, MASS.

WILL BEGIN ITS 45TH YEAR SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1897.

This school continues the thorough work in English, Science, Classics, Music and Art, for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. Difference of Religion will not be regarded in admission of Pupils.

For further particulars, apply at the Academy or by letter to the Superior.

CHECKER CLUB.

The largest gathering that has been at the Lowell Checker Club rooms since the warm weather set in was there last evening. There were eight tables used and some very interesting games were played. Some of the crack players were there, including M. J. Dowd, Peter Foye, and Martin Farrell. Joe Farrell and "Billy" McGuirk played several hot games together, resulting in Joe's favor, 6 to 5. President Ferguson of the Fitchburg club was in town yesterday, trying to arrange a game between Lowell and Fitchburg.

FREE

Send us your name and address and we will mail you, free of charge, a beautiful book of

Fairy Tales

Elegantly gotten up and handsomely illustrated in colors. Mention this paper.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis.

N. Y. Cloak & Suit Co.

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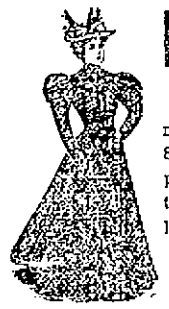

Before Stock Taking

Previous to our semi-annual stock taking we have a number of odd lots of Capes, Jackets, Suits, Silk and Shirt Waists, etc., which we intend to close out. The prices make it an object, when you take into consideration that everything offered is of this season's style at less than

HALF PRICE.

Capes.

All-Wool Capes, neatly trimmed, made to sell at $2.75, now 98c.

Silk Capes, all lined and lace trimmed, price was $4.00, now $1.93.

75 Sample Capes, early season's prices from $6.75 to $22.50, now $4.93 to $8.75.

Suits.

Handsome All-wool Tailor-made Suits, regular price $12.50, now $5.93.

Linen and Crash Suits in all shades, popular prices $6.75 to $4.75, worth from $3.75 to $6.75 each.

Shirt Waists.

750 dozen Shirt Waists, all at sacrifice prices, all this season's make, 39c., 49c., 75c., 98c. and $1.45, worth from 75c. to $2.98 each.

Linen and Crash Skirts.

The largest assortment of Linen and Crash Skirts to be found, prices from 75c. to $9.50 all worth twice the prices asked.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING,

Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS

A Member of the Associated Press

The Waltham News, we regret to say, is floundering between the two extremes on the money question. After describing the movements of the free silver men, and their opponents, the gold men, the News says: "It takes no more than a passing interest in the subject, convinced that the party whose corner stone is free trade is on the wrong track, no matter how sound soever it may be in other regards." This statement indicates a very illogical position and a wrong method of arriving at a conclusion. In the first place, the democratic party is not for free trade, and in the second place, if it did favor free trade that would be no proof that its advocacy of free silver is wrong. The News should take at least a rational position.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

The tariff bill is now law, and if republican promises are to be relied upon we may expect prosperity right away. But we find that even among republicans there is a very general belief that this bill will not readily restore prosperity. Some prominent republicans and republican organs go so far as to condemn the measure in scathing terms. Governor Pingree of Michigan has taken the lead in denouncing the measure as designed to oppress the people and to increase their burdens. Speaking of the tax on hides, Governor Pingree says:

"The tariff that the Dingley bill imposes upon hides means an average increase of 25 cents a pair on men's shoes. Men who have been buying shoes they wear for $3 or $4 or $5 may make up their minds to pay 25 cents a pair more hereafter.

"A large percentage of the hides used by leather manufacturers in the United States comes from South America. The annual supply produced in this country is not anywhere equal to the demand. It will be less this year than usual, because there is a scarcity of beef cattle in the West and Southwest. The reason for the scarcity is that a few years ago the price was so low that there wasn't much profit in raising cattle. Many stockmen went out of business, and now the supply is limited and the price is high. Of course hides went the same as the beef. Five years ago leather was selling at 4 cents a pound. It is now up to 10½ cents.

"Never before the Dingley bill was there a tariff on hides. With the short supply of American hides the bill probably will yield considerable revenue, but as for calling it a protective measure—well, that sounds very funny. Who'll be protected? The 'big four' of the Union stock yards—Armour, Swift, Morris and Libbey. They control the hide market of the United States. They formed the strongest kind of a combination. Why, the sole-leather men's excuse for forming a pool is that they were forced to do it to protect themselves against Armour's hide combination. The hide men will coin millions out of the new tariff; it will be made up from the 25 cents that they will collect from every man in America whenever he buys a pair of shoes."

The Taunton Herald is a republican paper, but yet it has convictions of its own and is not one of those papers that will swallow any political dose that party leaders may compound for their adherents. The Herald speaking of the new tariff law says:

"We have said before and we say now that the bill is bad, illogical, unreasonable and unjust, but we trust that it may turn out better than it seems. We do not believe in the principles on which it was alleged to be founded but if we did we should oppose the bill because it is not consistent with those principles.

"In truth we are unable to find one redeeming feature in the bill, either from the standpoint of the protectionist or the free trader. The honest and consistent protectionist advocates the levying of duties for the encouragement of American industries, which it developed will be a benefit to the whole people and as a nation make us more independent and self-reliant. The Dingley bill does not do this. A fair examination of its schedules will show that the parties it protects are respectively the sugar trust, the lumber trust, the leather trust and the beef trust, all of which oppress the people. The necessities of life are increased in price all along the line by the highest duties ever imposed in the history of the nation. And all this in the face of the fact that manufacturers could not find a sale for their goods and are suffering for a broader market. The bill is mad protection and yet it has free trade spots, going from one extreme to the other and ignoring the happy medium."

Thus good republican authorities confirm fully what the Sun has repeatedly said of the Dingley bill. It is designed for the benefit of the trusts and combines which openly oppress the people. It is especially a sugar trust bill, and the schedules which specifically favor the vast aggregations of wealth throughout the country were framed designedly in fulfillment of promises made by the republican party in their campaign last fall. The people will be obliged to suffer the exactions of the new law for some years to come, but the day of deliverance is not far distant, so that with the exercise of their wonderful patience they will see an end of the party that has practically sold out this republic.

First class printing done at this office.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

SUNBEAMS

"Far From the Madding Crowd."

—Nuggets.

JOKE IN SQUASH GROVE.

They Sang and Then Took the Goods "as Advertised."

The home of the practical joke is the country town, where any addition to the common fund of conversational material is as welcome as a rain after a dry spell. Squash Grove's general store laid in a supply of straw hats. An attractive "line" of them was placed in the window, and the better to catch the jocoso eye they were adorned with a large sign:

THESE HATS GOING FOR A SONG.

Lon Jones, arch wag of Squash Grove, happened to pass that way shortly afterward. He saw the sign and his pace quickened.

Five minutes later he returned with half a dozen followers. Without an explanatory word they rushed up in front of the desk where the proprietor was musing over his accounts. Without waiting for greetings they began, allegro and fortissimo, that venerable relic of the primitive vaudeville stage:

He never came back,
He never came back,
His dear form they saw nevermore,
But how happy they'll be
When his dear form they see,
When they meet on that beautiful shore.

No dialogue followed the completion of the chorus. The marauders rushed to the window, seized a hat apiece and rushed into the street.

The cause of the atrocity was removed from the window at once, but when Squash Grove ceases to talk about that simple joke the present generation will have passed away from the earth. —Chicago Times-Herald.

The New Way.

Amelia—Swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon.

Augustus—Then what shall I swear by?

Amelia—Swear by that which you hold invaluable, something that you cannot live without.

Augustus—Then, Amelia, I love you. I swear it by my bicycle.—Tit-Bits.

Why He Knew.

Hindle—What a nuisance Jorkins is! He has gone and clipped out of this paper the only thing in it worth reading.

Gamton—How do you know it was worth reading when you haven't seen it?

Hindle—I have seen everything else that's in the paper.—Boston Transcript.

No Vulnerable Spot.

"Corporations have no souls," remarked the man who liked the sound of his voice.

"No," replied the man who had been listening, "and they have no solar plexus either."—New York Journal.

He Never Adjourns.

"Hasn't that young snipe gone home yet?"

"N-no, papa."

"Well, just ask him if he thinks he is the house of representatives."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Time Killer.

Blinks—Summering in Lonelville, eh? I don't see what you do there to pass the time.

Jinks—Oh, time passes quickly enough when I think of the board I am paying."—New York Weekly.

The New Way.

"I don't believe women sit around and say mean things about one another's dress as much as they used to."

"They don't. They ride around and abuse one another's wheels."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

A Bargain.

"Do you think it's true that every man has his price?" asked the heiress.

"I'm sure I don't know," he answered thoughtfully, "but if you want a bargain you needn't look any further."—Chicago Post.

Culinary.

"I," exclaimed the hero, wringing his hands, "I am undone."

And yet, though he was undone, there was no doubt that his goose was cooked.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Uncle Eben's Wisdom.

"Whut some folks calls 'er hopeful disposition," said Uncle Eben, "ain't nuffin but laziness an trusting ter luck."—Washington Star.

How She Did It.

"She carries her age remarkably well," Said Jones, "and I'll bet you a dime
The reason for that I can easily tell,
For she carries but half at a time."
—Pittsburg News.

Beyond Its Scope.

She—Now that you have insured your life in my favor you must ask papa's consent to our marriage.

He—B-b-but it isn't an accident policy!—New York Journal.

A REMORSEFUL PARENT.

He Wanted a Name Changed and Wanted It Badly.

A man who was bald with the exception of a small red fringe which reached around the back of his head from ear to ear was waiting for the lawyer when the latter came into his office.

"I want to consult you on a rather unusual case," he said after greetings had been exchanged. "What I come to find out is this, can a person's name be changed?"

"Certainly. All he has to do is to show some good and sufficient reason for adopting another name, and it can be very easily arranged."

"I know that. But can it be done without the knowledge or consent of the party most interested?"

"Why, of course not."

"I was afraid you would say that. But maybe when you hear all the circumstances"—

"But there are no circumstances which will permit you to change a man's name without his knowledge. There are lots of mean things you can do behind a friend's back, but I'm glad to say this is not one of them."

"But this person isn't a man."

"The same thing applies to a woman."

"But it's not a woman either. It's my 10-months-old baby. The trouble is that we're having too much education in our neighborhood. I honestly believe that what I am trying to do is for the baby's own good. My wife and I were anxious to give him a name that would have a substantial sound and at the same time be associated with classical tradition. So we hit upon 'Cicero.'"

"That's a very good name."

"Your remark shows how easy it is to be deceived. We liked it first rate until our eldest girl got into the high school. One day she came home and informed us that we were mispronouncing the baby's name. 'It isn't Sissero,' she tells us. 'It's Kickero.'

"That's the pronunciation usually taught now."

"So I learned upon inquiry. And if you'll take the case I am willing to go to any expense to change his name to Thomas or John or Jeremiah or most anything that won't sound as if we had taken an Indian papoose to raise."—Washington Star.

Her Composition on Temperance.

A little schoolgirl in the rural districts was assigned a composition on "Temperance," and the following is the result:

"Temperance is more better than whisky. Whisky is 10 cents a drink, and lots of it. My pa drinks whisky. He has been full 113 times this year. One night he came home late and my ma went out and cut some hickories and walloped him good. Then she ducked his head in a tub of soapsuds and locked him up in the barn. And the next morning my pa said he reckon he'd swear off."—Atlanta Constitution.

Sour.

"Did you say," shouted the cannibal king, summoning his head chef, "that the captive was a sweet girl graduate?"

"She so said, sire."

"Well," observed the dusky potentate wrathfully, "I wish you'd test things for yourself before you work them off on me! Sweet? Well, I guess nit!"

With a wry face he rang for the powdered sugar.—New York Press.

Practical (?) Charity.

Charitable Old Lady (to little beggar girl)—There's some bread for you. It's a day or two old, but you can tell your mother to take three or four fresh eggs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, some good butter and half a grated nutmeg, and she can make a very excellent pudding of it.—Tid-Bits.

Sunstruck.

"Why, Jimmie, what was that yelling I heard from your back yard this morning?"

"It was a sunstruck case, ma'am."

"A sunstruck case?"

"Yes, ma'am. I'm the son."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It Made No Difference.

"Is that your wife on a bicycle?"

"It is."

"I thought you said that you would never permit her to ride one."

"I don't permit it, but what difference do you suppose that makes to her?"—Chicago Post.

Undoubtedly the Cause.

Guyer—The Bible doesn't mention anything about Ishmael's learning to play the slide trombone.

Dewtell—Did he ever?

Guyer—Well, it says that every man's hand was against him.—New York Journal.

The New Saleslady.

De Bangs—I bought a shirt at this store. Can I change it at this counter?

Saleslady (somewhat embarrassed)—Well, er, don't you—you think you had better go where you can have more privacy?—Philadelphia Bulletin.

PLATFORM PROMISES.

Republican Pledges Still Unredeemed.

TRUSTS ONLY RECEIVE FAVORS.

Tariff Law Framed in the Interest of Wealth — Toilers Get Nothing but Increased Taxes—Their Pockets Held Open For the Hand of the Despoiler.

The following paragraph is going the rounds of the Republican press:

Just one-twelfth of the McKinley administration has passed, but in that time Republicans have done more in the way of carrying out the pledges of the platform than was ever accomplished in double that time by any previous administration. When you consider that this has been done with a senate in which the Republicans are in a minority, you should celebrate the close of the first four months instead of grumbling because the full four years' undertaking has not been completed.

A little comparison of Republican platform promises with Republican administration fulfillments will certainly be welcomed by the Republican organs which have given space to the above paragraph or which may concur in its sentiments. On the question of sugar the Republican platform said, "The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use." In carrying out this promise a sugar schedule was framed that gave to the Sugar trust absolute control of the sugar market, and at the request of a Republican senator the Republican senators voted against an amendment to the tariff bill providing for a bounty to sugar growers.

Of Cuba the Republican platform says, "We believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the islands." How has this pledge been fulfilled? For three months one man, backed by the known wishes and desires of the administration and supported by a lot of moral cowards, has thwarted every attempt at recognition of the Cuban patriots. "One-twelfth of the McKinley administration has passed" and instead of asserting the supremacy of the American flag, protecting Americans in Cuba in the exercise of their rights and using our "good offices to restore peace" and bring independence to the island, we still submit to Spanish insults, offer charity to wronged and outraged Americans and refuse to recognize the patriots who are struggling for freedom.

The Republican platform stated that Republicans "believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party." But free homesteads have been lost sight of in the mad rush to do the bidding of the tariff barons.

The Republican platform demands that "every citizen shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestrained ballot and that such ballot shall be counted as cast." How well the Republican party has complied with its own demand is shown by the tyranny of Speaker Reed, who refuses to allow members to vote, counts votes never cast and overlooks votes cast against his wishes.

The Republican national platform says that Republicans "favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce." This is one of the nation's most serious problems, and notwithstanding the fact that "just one-twelfth of the McKinley administration has passed" not one step has been taken by that administration in this direction.

The Republican party renews the party's "allegiance to the policy of protection," because "in its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly." The Republican idea of "reasonable application" and its conception of "justice, fairness and impartiality" are shown in the sugar schedule, emphasized by the wool schedule and made plain to all men in the subserviency shown to the trusts. It frames a tariff bill that taxes the cradle and the coffin, the food and the clothes, the erstwhile free gospel of salvation and the remedies for bodies diseased. It holds open the pockets of the toilers that favored men may run their hands therein. It confers favors upon those who are already rolling in wealth and throws a few stale crumbs to the toilers of the nation. It prated about what its tariff law would do for the toilers and then framed a law that skims the cream for the rich and leaves the skimmilk for the poor. This is the way the Republican administration is carrying out the pledges of its platform. It has violated every pledge given to the people and carried out every pledge made to the trusts and tariff barons. If the Republican organs are proud of this record, they are easily pleased.—Omaha World-Herald.

David B. Remarks.

David B. Hill, deceased, arises to remark that his "views of party policy are too well known to need repetition." Correct, David the Defunct. Your views of party policy are known to be taken from the innermost recesses of a hole into which you crawled during the last campaign.

Not Yet Ripe.

"Another essential condition of prosperity," says the New York Tribune, "is that it must not be plucked before it is ripe." Are we to understand that we have committed the green persimmons act as regards the McKinley prosperity?—Exchange.

Reed and the Senate.

So it seems that Tom Reed didn't bully the senate much after all. The Sugar trust seems well enough satisfied. The senate went a little high on the sugar schedule so as to be able to drop in conference to about the figure they wanted.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

THE STORY TELLER

THE SCOTCH.

[A valentine addressed to Mr. Ian Maclaren of Drumtochty by his sincere admirer, John Kendrick Bangs.]

You've superseded our national game
And given to those who scoff
At national things a sport you call
The wonderful game of golf.

You've put in the place of negro tales
The tales, which you say are true,
Of the dialectical queernesses of
Old Sandy MacGraw MacHugh.

You've put on the necks of our dude so brave,
All in line with your dominant plans,
Instead of the ties of the Englishmen
The plaids of the Scottish clans.

But in all of your lives there are just two things
You Scotchmen will never do,
In spite your genius and dialect
And Sandy MacGraw MacHugh.

Our climate is such you never can make,
No matter how much you vex,
Us wear the bare knees of the Highland men,
Or the skirts of the opposite sex.

And, finally, sir, it matters no jot
How hard you Scottish men try,
You'll never succeed with all of your Scotch
In spatting our love for rye.
—Harper's Bazar.

OLEANDERS.

"Margaret! Is it possible? After so many years! Tell me you are not a dream, Margaret! Margaret!"

John Stair put out his hands as he spoke and caught both those of the woman firmly in his hold. She, rising from her seat, gazed at him with startled eyes and parted lips, while the flowers in her lap were scattered in a rosy mass about her feet.

"I was thinking of you," the man went on in a soft voice of entire gladness. "In all the years, the long ten years, since we said goodby you have been in my remembrance always, always. At every little pause in the life which has been so full and yet so empty your face has come before me, and here just now, looking at the sea and the sunlight, the pain was more than I could bear. I turned to leave the terrace, and there you were among the flowers, Margaret. In all my life it is the first good turn that fate has done me. Tell me you are glad to see me again."

Margaret drew her hands from his with a sigh, still looking up at the thin, keen face, the gray eyes bent eagerly upon her.

"Glad—yes, I am glad," she said, but her voice was sad with the remembrance of long pain and much weeping. "It will be worse afterward—but for the moment—ah, John, how long the years have been! How lonely!"

There was a pause between them, and he sat beside her on the low bench, each afraid to break the silence, while he gathered up the flowers and laid them on her knees again. Round them azaleas and oleanders grew in a glowing curve of rosy color, shutting out the length of terrace. Before them, beyond the glitter of the white houses on the beach, lay the sea, blue and sail flecked, meeting the blue curves of the cloudless sky in its serenest mood.

"Tell me of yourself," he said at last, leaning forward and touching the flutter of black ribbons on her white dress. "I know so little—just a few meager lines in the paper or a chance remark in a man's letter. I know that he is dead, that you are free, but that is all. Tell me, Margaret."

The spell of his entreating voice was on her, and the long sorrow of her lonely life came to her in a vivid stroke which caught her by the throat in a sob and drowned the blueness of her eyes in tears.

"There is not much to tell," she answered, leaving her fingers in his clasp. "Six months after you left for India I was married to him, as you read, of course."

Her brow knitted sharply in an instant's contraction of pain, but he did not turn away.

"Yes?"

"Well, there it is—the story of my life," Margaret said, with a little smile sadder than her tears. "I was 20, penniless and pretty. I married a millionaire of 60, and you—you went to India."

A silence, while the eyes of both were bent upon the sea and the sound of music from the hotel terrace above came faintly over the flowery screen around them.

"He was generous in his way," Margaret went on after a little. "He freed my father from the money he owed him, and the boys got on all right and Dolly made a good match. Father and mother got their part of the bargain, and he—well, he got his too."

John Stair flung her hand from him suddenly and turned away sharply.

"Ah, you wince!" said Margaret bitterly. "But for me—think of it—he was hard and miserly and coarse, and I was his wife and loved you."

Stair turned to her again.

"But now? You are free?"

"Yes," she answered slowly, "I am free. Two years ago he died and left me free and rich and childless. Tell me now, John—tell me about your wife."

"Ah, no; not now," Stair said eagerly. "Let us forget for a few hours—forget all except that we have been so long apart that we have met again, Margaret."

"No, no, you shall tell me," Margaret cried sharply. "Why, why did you marry? You were a man, and strong. There was no one to torture you. You shall tell me."

The eager look on Stair's keen face faded, and his face grew white.

"It was in India. I was ill, down for months with fever, and she nursed me at the risk of her own life and good name. I could do nothing else but marry her. Poor Martha!"

"Martha—is that her name?"

"Yes."

"What is she like—your Martha?" There was a ring of scorn in Margaret's voice, but her eyes saw the sea through the glitter of her unshed tears. "What is she like?"

"A homely little body, very small and very plain. Her whole soul and affection, I think, is centered in her boy. She worships him"—

"Ah, she has a child?"

"Yes. The little one was born in India, grew up very delicate, and two years ago she brought him home. He is all right now, I believe, and she seems happy about him at last. I got leave about a month before I expected. She does not know that I am in Europe. I wandered here out of my way—not being in a hurry to get home to Martha, and found you, Margaret."

The thrill of gladness softened his voice again as he uttered her name, so long unspoken, and his eyes noted tenderly every little detail of her beauty, the glitter of her fair hair, the curves of her lovely face, the folds of her soft white dress. From the terrace above the sound of the music came faintly in a dreamy air. A warm, light breeze touched the laces and ribbons of her dress and swayed the leaves above them till the little lights and shadows danced to and fro over her figure and the flowers on her lap. The years had only added to her beauty, and they had been so long apart.

"Better that you had not—in the end better a thousand times. We must pay for it afterward with such a heavy price! Fate has been such a heavy usurer to us, my dear."

"If I could only pay for both of us," said Stair. "But, in spite of the price, tell me, Margaret, you are glad that we have met. Let fate exact what price she will, tell me that you are glad just for one minute—glad to be together and alone, dearest."

His lips touched hers, and for a moment her head lay on his shoulder. The music wailed above them, and the breeze gave a shivering sigh and left them alone, while for a minute's space life and time and the universe itself were forgotten. Then with a footfall as light as the leaves which the breeze stirred a woman came round the curve of the flowery screen and stood before them. She was very small and plain, with a wan, white face, from which the pale hair was parted in sedate, smooth bands, and her dress fell in somber folds upon the rosy blossoms which the wind had scattered from Margaret's knees to the ground. Her empty hands were interlaced, one upon another, and pressed against her bosom.

"I—heard you—a little while ago," she said after a moment, while Stair and Margaret sat dumb. "I was on the seat beyond. I heard John's voice and what he said. I am Martha."

Stair had sprung to his feet and stood looking down at her. Margaret buried her face in her hands.

"I am Martha," the level, toneless voice went on gently, "and—the child—my little son—is dead."

Stair made a step forward, but she motioned him back with a gesture.

"He was ill again, a month ago, and the doctors said I should try a warmer climate. So I brought him here to the sea and the flowers. He died a week ago, my little son, and I came to gather the flowers he was so fond of and take them to him. He loved the color, and the earth is so brown and cold upon his grave." Again she clasped her hands upon her bosom and looked at Margaret with her sad eyes that were tearless. "I heard you, John, and what you said. It is true, I know. I am plain and homely, and you married me for pity. No, indeed, I do not blame you. You were very good. Many men would not have done so much. And now—the child is dead! And you"—she turned to Margaret with a break at last in her level voice—"you have gathered all the flowers I could reach!"

Slowly Margaret lifted up her face and looked at Stair's wife—wan, with hanging black garments and hands stretched out toward the blossoms on her lap. Almost without knowing, she lifted their mass of rosy color and laid it in those empty hands. Martha held them gently and stood looking at the two for a moment—the man who was her husband and the woman that he loved.

"I—will take them to the child," she said.

She turned away. In one moment the sunlight darkened to her eyes, and before Stair could catch her she had fallen on the marble of the terrace.

She had taken them to the child.—Madame.

Lime For Clover.

For a good many years past there has been a general complaint among farmers in the older states that it was impossible to get a catch of clover as freely as in olden times. Some have attributed this to a lack of potash in the soil, and there is no doubt that light applications of potash have stimulated a growth of clover where it would fail otherwise, but it seems to be now a settled fact that the failure is more often caused by acidity of the soil that can be remedied by a moderate application of lime. Clover catches more freely in a limestone soil, and those farmers who have applied 10 or 15 bushels of lime to the acre have no trouble in growing an abundance of clover annually. We all know how freely it comes in wherever wood ashes are spread or even where there has been a little fire of brush in the field, and it is probably as much from the lime that is in these ashes as from the potash that the soil is made receptive to the clover plant.—J. H. Hale in Hartford Courant.

Taught a Lesson.

A good story is told of Lord Hawke, the cricketer. When playing at Sheffield one day, he invited a well known and highly respected "professional" to take lunch with him in the "gentlemen's" pavilion. One of Lord Hawke's colleagues thought it necessary to object to the presence of a professional player at the table. "Then, sir," said his lordship, turning to his friend, "since I cannot entertain you here perhaps I may have the pleasure of lunching with you." And with these words Lord Hawke proceeded to the players' meal in their pavilion.—Pearson's Weekly.

ZYNO

The Great Mexican Blood Tonic

35c. FOR LARGE $1 BOTTLES.

Unequalled for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys.

Mexican King of Pain. Stops all Pains. 25 CENTS.

Mexican Worm Lozenges Removes all Worms, 25c.

Mexican Herb Ointment For Piles, Cuts and Burns, 25c.

For sale in Lowell only at

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE

217 Central Street.

Ice Water Pails

With Faucets,

4, 6, 8 GALLONS.

Oak Kegs

For Water,

5, 10 and 25 GALLONS.

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Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty
All work guaranteed

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Meats and Provisions.
(Successor to Stront & Kingsbury.)

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

NEXT TIME Try BERTRAND, the Tailor, 24 Middle Street.
He Makes No Misfits
and his customers are always satisfied.
Only a few doors from Central street.
24 Middle Street.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER,
120 LAWRENCE STREET.
All orders promptly attended to.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on
Joseph J. Johnson,
228 SUFFOLK STREET.
Agent for the McPhail and other first-class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

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Over the new Jinedy Street Bridge, 5625 feet from Old Postoffice, latest improvements
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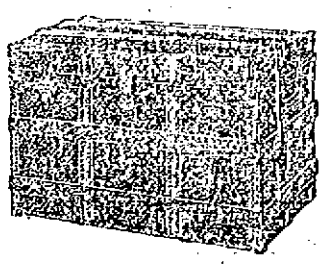
Fifth floor, take elevator.
On the land every afternoon.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,
(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.
P. F. DEVINE, Prop.

MONEY SAVERS
FOR
SHOE BUYERS.
The end of the summer selling season finds us better stocked than we care to be, therefore, beginning today, we will offer several lines of Ladies' and Gent's Shoes that were $2, for $1.50; Shoes that were $1.50 for $1.25; Misses' and Boys' Shoes that were $1.50, Sale Price $1.
J. J. LONERGAN
216 DUTTON STREET.

THE MYSTERY UNSOLVED

Did Miss Barrett Speculate on Sugar Stocks?

The Story is Denied by Mr. Codman—Some Conflicting Testimony Was Given at the Fire Marshal's Hearing.

Boston, July 30.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon the second day's hearing by Fire Marshal Whitcomb as to the cause of the fire last Saturday in the office of Codman & Codman, 40 Kilby street, at which Miss Alice M. Barrett was found dead, was concluded.

Some of the witnesses previously heard were recalled, and the list included the mother of the dead girl, her brother, Charles, W. H. Foss, Medical Examiner Steadman, P. J. Collins, and a young woman who was an intimate friend of Miss Barrett. The most sensational feature of the day was the testimony of P. J. Collins, who says he is the proprietor of the "London Shrub," with an office on Water street.

Collins said that he was with Miss Barrett on parts of Thursday and Friday nights preceding the Saturday on which she died; that he took her around to several hotels for suppers, and that at one place their refreshments included a bottle of wine.

Thursday night, he declared, Miss Barrett asked him for the loan of $1200 to meet a pressing need. He could not furnish this amount, and then she asked him for a small amount, about $40, which he gave to her. He told the fire marshal that the girl was very despondent. On Friday night Collins says he dined again with Miss Barrett, but he would not say where. Neither would he say where they suppered on Thursday night.

Friday afternoon Miss Barrett sent Collins a note asking him to meet her. She had previously asked for the loan of $1200, and had been refused. Collins met her as requested, and they went to dinner together. At that time she borrowed $40 of Collins after asking for $50. Collins also stated that he had frequently borrowed money of Miss Barrett, and she had borrowed money in turn of him. But she did not owe him anything now, he said.

It developed that Collins and Miss Barrett were very good friends. It was also disclosed that the woman for six or seven weeks had been speculating in stocks; that she invested her money at the advice of Mr. Collins, and that she had been on the short end of sugar for some five weeks, which had entailed a loss estimated by Mr. Collins at fully $5000.

This was the substance of his testimony before the fire marshal, but he made more and startling statements after the hearing, in which he alluded to certain speculations in sugar which had not been profitable. He also talked about a shortage in the accounts of the firm of Codman & Codman, but the members of the firm deny that there is any truth in the statement.

In every point, Mr. Collins' testimony is met by counter testimony on the part of the relatives of Miss Barrett. The young woman's mother stated under oath that Alice was at home on both the Thursday and the Friday night to which Collins refers. She also stated that her daughter never asked Collins for a loan of $1200.

Mr. Foss, in his testimony, swore that the much-talked of $500 mentioned in the will of the dead girl was not paid to him, and the fire marshal has no doubt of the truth of this.

Mr. Whitcomb declined to tell what Mrs. Barrett had said to him further than has already been set forth, but the interview lasted over an hour, and at its conclusion Mrs. Barrett hurried from the building.

Medical Examiner Steadman has no belief in any stories which reflect on the character of the dead girl. It is believed that there are several important points in connection with the death of Miss Barrett which have not yet been made public, but which may be expected to be revealed shortly.

William C. Codman, the employer of Alice M. Barrett, broke silence last night, and to The Herald pledged his word for the correctness of the following statements:

First—No money above $500 is missing. The cash book, check book and letter book are the only books burned. Mr. Codman admits that $260 in bills is gone from the safe, but he believes it was paid out in the ordinary course of business on Friday. Not over $500 could be missing without Mr. Codman's knowledge now.

Second—The statement that the girl has speculated in sugar or any other stock to the extent of $2000, $3000 or $10,000 is an absolute untruth, emanating from a wholly irresponsible person.

Third—No Miss Wheelwright or any other female relative of Mr. Codman ever gave Miss Barrett a cent in money or in clothes, or had any dealings whatsoever with her.

Mr. Codman says that he had heard that the girl told her intimates that a Miss Wheelwright gave her dresses, but declares that the name is fictitious and pure fol-de-rol of Miss Barrett, if it was mentioned by her at all.

Fourth—Miss Barrett did not go to Hotel Thorndike or any other hotel with a lady about to depart on a journey.

Fifth—She was murdered. Mr. Codman says that Dr. Stedman has told him that the wound was not such as would be inflicted in the average case of suicide, and has admitted a shadow of doubt. Mr. Codman challenges the police verdict of suicide. He believes the murderer was a would-be thief, who escaped by clambering up the light shaft with the aid of projections there. He thinks Miss Barrett bought the revolver for protection on account of the robbery of a year ago.

TIRED OF THE JOB.

Marblehead, Mass., July 30.—William Stacey, for the past 28 years tax collector in this town, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at once. He says he is tired of the office, which pays $500 per annum, while the bonds required are $20,000.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT.

General Orders Issued by Commander-In-Chief Clarkson.

Buffalo, July 30. — Commander-In-Chief Clarkson of the Grand Army of the Republic has issued a general order from national headquarters at Omaha in regard to the arrangements for the grand encampment. The commander-in-chief, escorted by the department commander, will leave Omaha on Saturday, Aug. 21, at 6 p. m., by special train. National headquarters at Omaha will be closed on that date and opened in Buffalo on Monday, Aug. 23.

The 31st national encampment of the G. A. R. will assemble in Music hall, Buffalo, on Thursday, Aug. 26, at 9 a. m. As there is much business to come before the encampment its sessions will be called to order promptly at the hour named.

The annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 25, and will move at 10 a. m. sharp. The route of march will be up Main street to Chippewa, west to Delaware avenue, on Delaware to North, on North past the reviewing stand at the Circle.

The reviewing stand will be at the Circle, and will be designated by the national colors.

Comrade William McKinley, President of the United States, and other distinguished comrades will review the column with the commander-in-chief.

Every effort is being made by the citizens of Buffalo to make this a most interesting and successful encampment, and every indication points to an unusual attendance.

OLDEST COMPOSITOR.

George W. Parsons, Aged 82, Worked at Case Till Day Before He Died.

Salem, Mass., July 30.—George W. Parsons of the Salem Evening News, probably the oldest compositor in this country, died yesterday afternoon, aged 82 years. He worked up to Wednesday noon, and suffered a paralytic stroke yesterday afternoon, while sitting in his chair at his home, dying in a short time.

For 64 years he has been engaged in newspaper work in nearly every capacity. He was born in Newburyport in 1815, and when 16 years of age was apprenticed to Joseph H. Buckingham, who established the Newburyport Advertiser in 1821. Subsequently he was engaged in various positions upon the Boston Daily Atlas, Boston Times, and Roberts' World of Romance.

In 1837, after having served for three or four years as foreman of the composing room of the Gloucester Democrat, he assumed control of that paper in company with Fred L. Rogers, under the firm name of Rogers & Parsons.

In 1840 Mr. Parsons again assumed his position as foreman of the composing room and held it for six or seven successive years, when the paper was published by the firm of Varney, Parsons & Co.

Mr. Parsons also served 20 or more years in the office of the Salem Observer as compositor and pressman, for three years in the Lynn Reporter office and after that in the office of the Salem News from the time of its establishment, 17 years ago, till the time of his death.

ANDREE'S CHANCES.

Stockholm, July 30.—Dr. Ekholm (Ekhola), who was associated with Herr Andree in his projected balloon voyage last year, writes to The Aftonbladet that he decline to join in the present attempt because the impermeability of the balloon was unsatisfactory. He says it lost 51 cubic metres of gas daily from the time of inflation. In his opinion it would not float more than from 22 to 24 days. Inasmuch as the voyage under ordinary conditions of wind would take at least 24 days, Dr. Elkhom believes Andree will be remarkably fortunate if he succeeds at all.

RIVERS OVER BANKS.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 30.—The severe rain storm did considerable damage in this vicinity. The Housatonic river has overflowed its banks in many places and has done considerable damage to crops. The first floor at Russell's mill was flooded and operations were suspended. At North Adams the Hoosac river overflowed its banks, causing a suspension of street car traffic between that city and Adams.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

Cures Every Form of Inflammation;

INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL.

Originated by an old Family Physician in 1810. It acts promptly. It is always ready for use. Dropped on sugar suffering children love it. Every Mother should have it in the house for colic, croup, cholera morbus and summer complaints, pain in the stomach, bowels or kidneys. For bites, burns, bruises, sunburn, sprains or strains, it is the sovereign cure. All who use it are amazed at its marvelous power and are loud in its praise forever after.

For more than forty years I have used Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in my family. I regard it one of the best and safest family medicines. To be used internal and external in all cases. O. H. INGALLS, Dea. 2d Bapt. Ch., Bangor, Me.

CROUP. My children are subject to croup. All that is necessary is to give them a dose, bathe the chest and throat with your Liniment, tuck them in bed, and the croup disappears as if by magic. E. A. FERRENOT, Rockport, Texas.

Our Book on INFLAMMATION Mailed free. The Doctor's signature and directions on every bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price, 35 cents. Six bottles, $2.00. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

"Best Liver Pill Made." Parsons' Pills

Positively cure biliousness and sick headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25 cts.; five $1.00. Pamphlet free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston.

MURDER, THEN ARSON

Alfred C. Williams Suspected of Killing John Gullio at Lynnfield.

ACCUSED HAD KLONDYKE FEVER.

Gullio's Money Gone and $75 Found in Williams' Room.

Lynn, Mass., July 30.—Alfred Williams, a Wakefield farm hand, is held without bail for examination Saturday on charges of murder, arson and robbery in connection with the death of John Gullio in Lynnfield Wednesday morning, preferred by State Officer George C. Neal.

It is alleged that Williams, incited by a longing for funds to enable him to reach the Klondyke gold fields, shot Gullio, robbed him of about $100 and then fired the small shanty in which he lived on the Phillips farm, near the Wakefield line.

Wakefield, Mass., July 30.—The arrest of Alfred C. Williams of this town in connection with the burning of John Gullio at Lynnfield early Wednesday morning is almost the sole topic of conversation here. Among those who know something about Williams' whereabouts on the night of the fire is James Hickey, who is employed by Alfred A. Carleton of this town, and with whom Williams boarded. With some variations, Hickey relates about the same story of Williams' account of his night's experience as was told the police by the prisoner.

Hickey says that Williams came home about 4:30 Wednesday morning covered with blood, and apparently in an exhausted condition. Hickey helped him wash up, and then Williams told him the story of the holdup on the side of the pond.

Hickey examined Williams carefully and found a number of scratches on his face and throat, and two or three abrasions. The nail on his left little finger had also been torn off, and in fact everything in his appearance pointed to the fact that he must have had a terrible scuffle with some one, during which both he and his assailant used their hands and fingers.

Williams told Hickey that he thought it was about 11:30 Tuesday night when he was assaulted, and he did not regain consciousness until three hours after, and then he found himself down the embankment from the street on the shore of the pond with one arm in the water. He claimed that it took him two hours to drag himself back to the Carleton house a distance of about 1½ miles.

The police visited the place where Williams said he was assaulted, but there was nothing in the appearance of the ground either at the top or the bottom of the embankment which indicated that any disturbance had taken place. The rain of yesterday morning, however, may have obliterated such traces.

Hickey will be a witness at the hearing in Lynn on Saturday.

State Officer Neal is hard at work on the case, and says that considerable evidence has been accumulated. In the room where Gullio was burned to death was found an oil can, which was peculiar, as it is known that Gullio always kept this can in an outhouse. It is also known that Gullio had $175 or thereabouts on the night of the fire, and that he was in the habit of keeping part of his money in the mattress and part in his trousers, which were hung near the bed. It is also known that Williams had the gold fever very severely, and that a day or two before the fire he told Gullio that he wanted to go to the Klondyke, but did not have the money. Gullio told him that he (Gullio) had sufficient funds to reach Alaska, and asked Williams to find out more about it.

The theory of the police is that the murderer of Gullio broke into the house and knowing where the Italian kept his money, was going through Gullio's trousers when the latter woke up. A terrible fight then ensued, in which both men were badly scratched, but Gullio was gradually overpowered and at last rendered unconscious or perhaps killed. The fiend then went to the outhouse, and taking the can of oil went back to the scene of the robbery. Here he endeavored to clear away all traces of the crime by sprinkling oil over the body of Gullio, and then after getting all the money set the fire and escaped. The police last night did not think that there was any accomplice in connection with the crime, although Gullio's body was so badly burned that it is hard to say just how he met his death.

Officer Neal stated last night that Williams' room in Wakefield had been searched and $75 in bills found under the carpet. A revolver was also found, but its appearance gave no indication of having been used for some time, although it was loaded.

Attorney Hurlbert, counsel for Williams, has had the house of Gullio thoroughly examined, and quite a lengthy hearing is anticipated on Saturday.

RAILROAD DEAL CONFIRMED.

Waterville, Me., July 30.—The report of the consolidation of the Wiscassett and Quebec, and Sebasticook and Moosehead railroads was yesterday confirmed by General Manager Fogg of the Wiscassett and Quebec. Ex-Congressman Charles D. Haines of Kinderhook, N. Y., now is in control of both roads, and as he has taken hold of the properties with a view to development, people in the section of the country traversed by the roads express confidence that they will be greatly benefitted by the operations of the new managers.

a speedy cure for the most obstinate cough. It *cannot* fail

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar acts like magic for a cough or any throat or bronchial trouble. Ask your druggist.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

ONE EFFECT OF GOLD CRAZE.

Washington, July 30.—The navy department has felt the evil effect of the gold craze. The firm of Moran Bros., located in Seattle, is building the torpedo boat Rowan, and had made good progress until the Alaskan exodus set in. Now they have informed the navy department that so many of their workmen have dropped their work to go to Alaska that they are obliged to appeal to the navy department for an extension of time in which to complete the boat.

AT LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

President and Mrs. McKinley Very Comfortably Situated.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 30.—The President and Mrs. McKinley occupy a suite of seven rooms on the second floor in the southwest corner of the Hotel Champlain annex, connected with the main building by corridors. The rooms are the finest in the house and have been especially finished and furnished in elegant style and taste.

The president had few callers yesterday. General Peck, adjutant general of Vermont, and wife; General Guy V. Henry, commandant of Fort Ethan Allen, and wife, and Hon. Legrand B. Cannon, all of Burlington, were received by the president. General Peck came, representing the governor and people of the state of Vermont, with handsome offerings of flowers for the ladies of the presidential party. Mrs. McKinley was delighted by a lovely bouquet of orchids. Mrs. Alger received American beauty roses and Mrs. Porter pink carnations.

Before he left, General Peck had extracted a promise from Mr. Porter that the president would visit Burlington next Wednesday and review the cavalry troops at Fort Ethan Allen and later attend a reception in his honor at the palatial home of Mr. Cannon. The only other plans, so far made by the president, are a review of the Twenty-first regiment, United States infantry, and a reception by the officers at Plattsburgh post, to take place probably next Tuesday, then some time next week a trip by steamer to Isle la Motte as the guest of Senator Proctor and of the Vermont Game and Forestry commission. On Aug. 13 the president will visit the Vermont state encampment of National Guard at Chester. He will possibly visit Bar Harbor, Me., before his return to Washington.

DEATH OF DR. HINDS.

One of New Hampshire's Leading Citizens Suddenly Stricken.

Milford, N. H., July 30.—Dr. W. H. W. Hinds, one of the best known homeopathic physicians in the state, died last evening of heart trouble at his home on Nashua street. He had been reading in his chair, and as he arose and started to walk across the room he fell to the floor, dying in a short time.

The doctor was born in Chichester, N. H., and would have been 61 years old next Sunday. He was an army surgeon, serving at first in the Twelfth Massachusetts and later in the Seventeenth Massachusetts regiments. After the close of the war he came to Milford and engaged in practice.

He was a 32nd degree Mason, a Knight Templar, Odd Fellow, member of O. W. Lull G. A. R. post of this town and of the Massachusetts commandery order of the Loyal Legion.

He had represented the town in the legislature, as a member and chairman of its board of education and board of health, and was an ex-state senator. His wife died several years ago, but two sons survive him, one of whom has been associated in practice with his father for the past few years.

TO TEST GUIDE LAW.

Farmington, Me., July 30.—Dead River Guide and Camp Owners association is about to assess each member in the sum of $5 to assist any guide who will test the constitutionality of the new law. The association claims to have the sympathy of the public, and the financial support of many native and other sportsmen. George A. Gibson of Boston is said to have offered the sum of $100 to the Guide association. James Mathieson, president of the Rangely Guides' association, is guiding at present at Kennebago lake, though he was not licensed. W. H. Boynton of Arlington Heights, Boston, and Frederick S. Dickson, a Philadelphia lawyer, have promised James Mathieson financial aid if needed to test the constitutionality of the law. The other day Mathieson was approached by a man who is supposed to have been sent here to get evidence against unlicensed guides. Mathieson told him that he was ready to guide the stranger if he would await his return from Kennebago lake. Mathieson is still guiding at the latter place, and he may be arrested on his return. The outcome and the next move of the commissioners is awaited with the greatest interest by guides and sporting people everywhere.

TO PUNISH LYNCHERS.

Atlanta, July 30.—After giving a secret hearing to two of the brothers of Dr. W. L. Ryder, the white man lynched in Talbot county last week, Governor Atkinson offered the following rewards: Five hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of the first two members of the mob that lynched Ryder; $100 for each subsequent arrest and conviction, and $250 for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons hindering or interfering with the bringing of the lynchers to justice. The governor announces that he has in his possession the names of several of the lynching mob, which numbered only 15, with positive proof against three of them. He expresses his determination to exert the full power of his office to punish the guilty parties.

DEATH GUARDS THE GOLD.

Benton Harbor, Mich., July 30.—The widow of Lieutenant Schwatka, the Arctic explorer, being interviewed here concerning the Klondyke gold regions, which country she has repeatedly visited with her husband, declared that the government should stop the tide of emigrants going to the gold fields in Alaska. She says that the mountain passes are strewn with the skeletons of unfortunate miners, who perished from either cold, heat, malaria or starvation while trying to reach the golden region.

NAUMKEAG MILLS CLOSE.

Salem, Mass., July 30.—The Naumkeag cotton mills were closed yesterday for two weeks. The mills employ 1400 people, and the loss in wages will be about $17,000. They have been running on 42-hour time for some weeks.

STARVING CUBANS.

Helpless Reconcentrados Are Dying by the Wayside.

SPANISH CRUELTIES CONTINUE.

Women and Old Men Lashed Till They Blood.

New York, July 30.—The Herald prints the following from its correspondent with the insurgent army in Cuba:

I have received the following letter from General Castillo, addressed to the New York Herald:

"Our confidence in our final triumph is daily greater. During the last month, with our modest force, we have had 25 severe combats with the enemy. We have applied explosives to trains, fought troops on highways, taken towns and our arms have been victorious everywhere.

"During the same month, 23 persons, fully armed, who belonged to the Spanish army, have joined our forces. I am in a position to assure you that our forces are more than ever flourishing and vigorous."

I was in Matanzas recently and while there I witnessed a scene that reminded me of the stories of the treatment of slaves in Africa. I saw a Spanish inspector of police lash, until they bled, feeble, tottering reconcentrados in order to force them to do government work.

Matanzas is full of starving reconcentrados. Every night some of them die on the steps of the theatre or in the portals of churches, and except for private donations, they are absolutely helpless. On July 14, a cargo of tiles arrived to be used on some government work. To unload these tiles the police pressed into service a great number of reconcentrados. They were too weak to work, too weak to even drag themselves down to the harbor. Some started to work, but had not strength enough to carry the tiles. They it was that I saw a police inspector appear with a heavy whip and mercilessly beat women and old men for their inability to work.

The Herald correspondent with the insurgent army writes that he recently witnessed the blowing up of a train with a body of soldiers, while crossing a bridge. This explosion was merely an experiment. From the insurgent standpoint it was highly successful. The train was wrecked and several soldiers were killed.

KEPT INCOMMUNICADO.

Letter In Case of Tobacco Says Three Americans Are In Moro Castle.

Philadelphia, July 30.—While unpacking a case of Havana leaf tobacco yesterday, an employe of the firm of Vetterlein Bros., discovered the following letter upon a single sheet of note paper:

"Havana, April 4, 1896.

To Whom It May Concern:

There is in Moro castle three American men that were captured in Rio del Pinar. They are not allowed to communicate to any one or to apply for relief from the United States government. I take this means of notifying persons in the states for them. They have papers for honorable discharge from the army in 1865. They give their homes as Germantown, Philadelphia. The men were on a tour of Cook's excursion. Annie Luel.

The cargo of tobacco of which the message-laden case was a part arrived at this port on the steamer Seneca from Havana on April 10, 1896. It lay in the bonded warehouse until the latter part of March last, when the beginning of the tariff excitement caused a number of tobacco men to take out goods consigned to them.

Since that time the case had been standing in Vetterlein's store, unopened. The letter was forwarded to the state department at Washington.

REJECTED BY LONG.

Washington, July 30.—Secretary Long has rejected the offer of the armor companies to supply the diagonal armor for the three battleships—Alabama, Wisconsin and Illinois—now building at a price to be fixed hereafter by the navy department itself. The companies made this offer under the impression that as the armor of this kind is entirely within the hull and superstructure of the ships the failure of the government to procure it would stop the work of the shipbuilders entirely. Therefore, while they refused to furnish all of the armor needed at the price fixed by congress, they undertook to supply the diagonal armor, leaving the price afterward to be adjusted. Secretary Long, however, has found that it will be possible to go on with the work of building the ships and allow the armor to be placed later on.

CANAL COMMISSION MEETS.

Washington, July 30. — Admiral Walker, Captain Carter and Professor Haupt, the new Nicaragua canal commissioner, held a preliminary meeting in the engineers' office at the war department yesterday. Although they have not received their commissions they discussed at some length future plans. There is no present intention of visiting Nicaragua, but before a final report is made the commission will make a personal examination of the canal route and its surroundings. Admiral Walker, by virtue of his rank, and being first named on the commission, will be president.

SEAMEN'S WOES.

Boston, July 30.—The officers and members of the Atlantic Coast Seamen's union have decided to petition congress to enact a law prohibiting "crimps" or agents, so called, from shipping seamen, to abolish the allotment note system, and to make the United States shipping commissioner a salaried official. A petition setting forth the grievances and abuses arising from the present system and asking for relief through the establishment of a commissionership to have jurisdiction in the matter was prepared at a meeting of the officers of the union held here yesterday.

WEST NEWTON'S LOSS.

Newton, Mass., July 30.—Levi F. Warren, one of the best known residents of West Newton, died yesterday at his home after a sickness of two days. He was born in Weston in 1831, and had resided in Newton over 30 years. Mr. Warren was educated at the Bridgewater Normal school, taught in the Salem high school several years, and for 23 years was principal of the Pierce school, West Newton. He was a member of West Newton lodge of Odd Fellows. A widow and two daughters survive him.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

David Brinn, 60 years old, a veteran of the war, was found dead at his home at Holyoke, Mass. He had taken paris green.

The annual reunion of the descendants of Rebecca Nourse, representing one of the oldest families in New England, was held yesterday at the old homestead at Danvers, Mass.

Tramps along the line of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad in Rhode Island are becoming a nuisance, breaking into section houses where tools are stored and stealing the dinner pails of the trackmen.

RUM FIGHTERS IN CONVENTION.

New York, July 30.—An army of Prohibitionists invaded Ocean Grove to attend the 17th annual meeting of the National Temperance and Publication society and the National Anti-Liquor league, which are holding a three-days' campmeeting and prohibition rally. The big auditorium was filled with these enthusiasts yesterday morning when Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald of Newark delivered the address of welcome. Dr. James B. Dunn, general secretary of the society, in his response, electrified a portion of the audience and amazed others by the declaration in his speech that "We consider it a greater honor to have a bishop of the Methodist church welcome us than to have the president of the United States."

SEVERE FIGHTING EXPECTED.

Simla, July 30.—The north camp at Malakand was abandoned Wednesday afternoon, the troops concentrating on Kotal. The attack began at 8:30 on the previous evening and lasted until daybreak. Desultory fighting continued throughout the day, the tribesmen driving in the pickets, of whom 13 Sepoys were killed and 42 wounded. The Punjaub infantry, led by Lieutenant Cline, in a succession of brilliant charges, drove back great masses of the tribesmen, killing 90. The enemy is collecting in large forces and severe fighting is anticipated. Reinforcements have been sent to Hargai.

AT HER BIRTHPLACE.

Miss Susan B. Anthony an Honored Guest at Adams, Mass.

Adams, Mass., July 30.—The annual meeting of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific society was held at Forest park in this town yesterday afternoon, with Miss Susan B. Anthony as the honored guest of the society.

Rev. A. B. Whipple of Pittsfield presided in the absence of Dr. John Bascom of Williams college. The meeting was given up wholly to the discussion of womens' rights and eulogy of Miss Anthony.

Rev. Dr. Louis Zahner of Adams made an address of welcome, and Miss Anthony followed. She spoke feelingly of Adams, which is the place of her birth, and asked for co-operation in her work to secure equal rights for men and women in the world of labor, in property and in the government.

Among the other speakers were: Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, Philadelphia; Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, Warren, O.; Mrs. Clara B. Colby, Washington; Miss Alice Stowe Blackwell, Boston; Mrs. Ida H. Harper, biographer of Miss Anthony; Mrs. Mary Wright Sewell, Indianapolis; Rev. Anna H. Shaw, Philadelphia, and President Taylor, Great Barrington.

A poem written for the occasion by John Thayer of Rochester was read by Mrs. Clara B. Colby, and a short address was made by Daniel Reed Anthony of the Leavenworth Times.

MILITIAMEN FINED.

Keene, N. H., July 30.—Privates J. H. Simpson and E. A. Wiggin of company H, Second regiment, N. H. N. G., have been fined $145 and costs each for absenting themselves without leave from the annual encampment at Concord in June. These are the first cases tried under the state law.

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The business man's friend, Bicola Pills, are a scientific remedy, and the only perfect cure for the diseases of the nervous system. A remedy adapted for the banker, doctor, lawyer, preacher, and merchant. While Bicola Pills are intended for all who are afflicted with nervous weakness, they are particularly adapted to women suffering from a weakened condition of the nervous system, with prostration, faintness, etc. Bicola Pills give immediate relief—for rheumatism, and all blood and nervous troubles. Discovered and perfected by THE TURNERS of Philadelphia. The Turners also make

TARZINA—the only ointment for skin troubles. Cures Piles.

TURNERS' LITTLE LIVER TURNERS—A very small pill. Turns your liver.

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Wire Toe Clips	.09
Flat Toe Clips	.17
Enamel, per can	.13
Pedals, per pair	$1.25
Rams Horn Bars,	$1.75
Lightning Repair Kits	.49

Bells, Cork Grips, Locks, Tool Bags, Wrenches, etc., etc., accordingly.

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keep everything in the electrical line. There are none in the city that do better work and their prices are as reasonable as many others for a cheaper grade of work.

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First Class Cooking Stoves set up and rented at a low rate per year, piping included. COKE, broken, screened and delivered, at $4.50 per chaldron; $2.25 per half chaldron, cash.

No charge made for the use of meters.

No charge made for running supply pipes from street mains to consumer's cellar.

Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

CLOSING DAYS OF COMPOSER VERDI.

The deep feeling stirred by the report that Giuseppe Verdi is ill perhaps unto death amply demonstrates the esteem in which that great composer is held by the musical world.

Verdi has attained the ripe age of 83 years, and thus, even though he recovers from the indisposition recently reported, it is not likely that he will long withstand the increasing infirmities incident to such a venerable age and condition.

His life work was finished some years ago when he wrote "Finis" at the end of "Falstaff," and since that time he has lived in the well earned enjoyment of an imperishable fame. Born in 1813, only a few months after Richard Wag-

GIUSEPPE VERDI.

ner, who saw the light of day in the early part of that year, Verdi was the senior of Gounod by but three years, and thus these three great composers, the greatest of their period, were contemporaries, borrowing some inspiration no doubt from one another.

Giuseppe Verdi was born in the little hamlet of Le Roncole, near Busetto, Italy, Oct. 10, 1813. His parents conducted a modest inn and a small shop for the sale of groceries. Music was his passion from childhood, and while there was nothing in his surroundings to inspire a love of this divine art his was a heaven born gift that required no external influence to promote its growth. A poor traveling violinist named Bagaset was first to discover the musical precocity of this remarkable child and advise the father to encourage him in the study of music. Thirty years later, when Verdi, who had become famous, purchased his estate of Santa Agata at Le Roncole, this old musician still survived and received many benefits at the hands of the great composer.

It is evident on the authority of Poughin, his biographer, that Verdi studied music from his tenderest infancy, since he was scarcely 8 years old when in 1821 a benevolent tradesman put in order for his use a spinet which had been considered utterly worthless. It is related as an evidence of his absorbed interest in music that on a certain fete day he was helping as choir boy at mass in the little church of Le Roncole. The mass was accompanied by the organ, which he then heard for the first time. The music filled him with ecstasy, and the duties of the occasion were quite forgotten. The priest prompted him two or three times without dispelling the rapturous dreams in which he was indulging and then gave him such an angry push that he went rolling down the altar steps and fainted away as a result of this brutal treatment.

It is a singular fact that the three principal operas, aside from "Aida," upon which his fame rests, "Rigoletto," "Trovatore" and "Traviata," were written and produced consecutively within the two years ending March, 1853. Verdi's inspiration worked without interruption during that time, and he gained a position of musical authority such as but few men have ever attained. Thus for more than 40 years he has lived in the enjoyment of extraordinary honors. Other great composers have died without realizing that fame which an unkind fate did not permit to reach fruition until the turf had grown thick on their graves. Verdi gained renown with his three great operas and then practically rested on his oars for almost 20 years, when he electrified the world with "Aida," the opera which is likely to outlive all his other works. "Un Ballo" was not without merit, but it did not strike fire, and it thus remained for "Aida" to demonstrate that the flame of genius still burned brightly in the composer's bosom.

Another long period, 16 years, elapsed, and "Othello" was given out. Although a remarkable work for a man of such advanced age, this opera lacks the inspiration of either the "Trovatore" or the "Aida" period, and, with "Falstaff," which came a few years later, must be regarded with esteem chiefly in consequence of the circumstances incident to its composition. Had Verdi undertaken to set Shakespeare's great tragic story to music in the heat and passion of his younger days it might have ranked as his masterpiece, but the fires had burned low before he attempted "Othello" and "Falstaff," and these wonderful creations were too much for a genius that had fallen into the sear and yellow leaf.

"Aida," upon which the permanent fame of the master is likely to rest, was written by order of Ismael Pasha, the khedive of Egypt, who furnished the libretto and paid Verdi 100,000 francs for the music, the largest sum he ever received for a single work.

And so the record is made up. Verdi, halting upon the confines of another world, can look back over an extraordinary career filled with triumph. Living for years upon his fine estate of Santa Agata at Le Roncole in the summer time and in his handsome Genoa mansion during the winter months, the current of life has flowed on for him almost unruffled. The struggles and sorrows of his youthful years were long ago forgotten, and the great composer will be gathered to his fathers in the ripe enjoyment of such honors as few men attain.

Books In the Libraries.

There are in all the libraries of the world, exclusive of private libraries and bookstore collections, 40,000,000 volumes. In 1815, exactly half a century ago, the number of volumes in all the public libraries of the world was 20,000,000, so that in the last half century the number of books may be said to have doubled. This increase is in great measure due to the remarkable cheapening in the cost of bookmaking. Incidentally this cheapening has served to retard the growth of circulating libraries, for when a novel which cost $1.25 can now be purchased for 25 cents the incentive to subscribe to a circulating library is much reduced.

SEEKING GOLDEN TREASURE IN FAR ALASKA.

The stories told by recently returned miners from Alaska of wonderful gold discoveries on the Klondike river, one of the tributaries of the Yukon, have caused a bad attack of gold fever to set in on the Pacific coast, and the disease is becoming prevalent in many parts of the country. Many old miners and others have already gone to Alaska, and more are following by every steamer. It is thought that the real rush will not begin till next spring, when a recurrence of the days of forty-nine is looked for by many well informed people.

The rapid progress of Alaska demonstrates that the purchase of that territory was one of the shrewdest bargains Uncle Sam ever made. It does not seem an unreasonable calculation that in the near future the yield of gold alone from there will amount each year to the whole of the purchase price.

Last year about 10,000 miners flocked into the country, and this year it is estimated there will be about 15,000. In 1896 the output of gold was $5,000,000, and this year it is expected to be $12,000,000. This great output is but the small beginning of the industry, for the country so far has been but partially developed. It is stated that if it were not for the short working season and the very severe winters there would have been a rush to Alaska compared to which that of California in 1849 would not be a circumstance.

For nearly 40 years past the territory lying north of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude on the western side of the continent has been periodically the scene of a wild gold excitement in which tens of thousands of eager gold hunters have participated. In every instance history has repeated itself, for the experience of the majority of those who have swelled the various rushes to these northern goldfields has been that of disaster and disappointment and in thousands of cases the suffering of untold hardships, but the average man who is smitten with the gold fever seldom if ever profits by the experience of others or by the privations which he may have personally suffered or the perils through which he may have passed. He has witnessed the fact that in every one of these rushes a few have been favored by fortune and have reaped a golden harvest. He therefore surrenders to the new excitement with the fervent hope consuming all other thoughts and considerations that he may be one of the favored few, and, buoyed with that hope, he is willing to

PROSPECTORS CROSSING THE CHILKAT PASS ON THEIR WAY TO DAWSON CITY.

take all chances, no matter how desperate they may be in appearance or in fact.

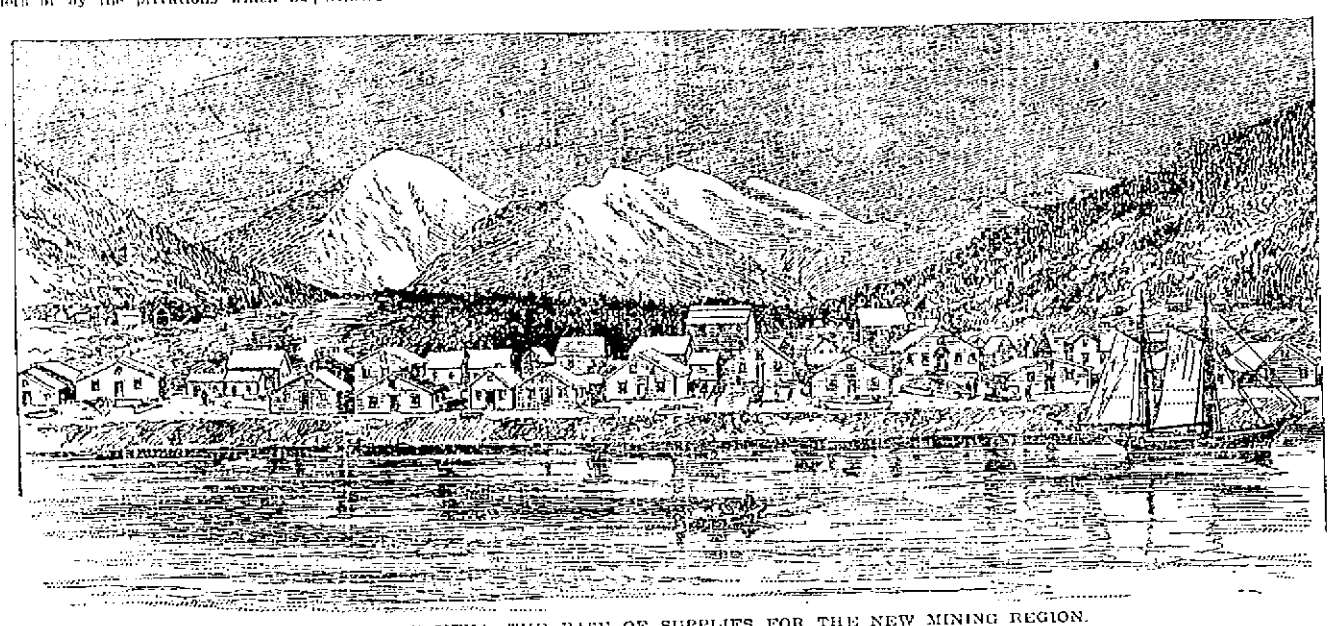
The first of the series of excitements witnessed in the northern goldfields was that which raged in 1858 in the lower Fraser river, in British Columbia. That was followed in 1861, 1862 and 1863 by another wild excitement growing out of the discovery of gold in the Cariboo district, which lies in the heart of the Blue mountains, a spur of the Rocky mountains and the true source of the Fraser river and its more important tributaries. Later rushes occurred to the Stikeen river, on the Alaskan boundary; to Peace river, which takes its rise on the watershed of the Fraser; to Kootenai, not far from the Washington border, and to the Big Bend of the Columbia river. To each of these localities excited gold seekers rushed in their blind infatuation, braving all dangers and heedless of all privation and suffering, trusting implicitly to that most uncertain of all conditions in human experiences, luck.

The latest gold excitement in this northern territory is now in progress. It is centered in a remoter region than any that has heretofore broken out on the Pacific coast—in the heart of the Alaskan wilderness, on the tributaries of the Yukon river. Its very remoteness seems to have added to the intensity of the excitement which possesses those who have contracted the Yukon fever. Verily there is still as much of truth as there is of poetry in Campbell's imperishable couplet, "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view and robes the mountain with its azure hue," when it is applied to the scene of a gold excitement. Thousands of gold hunters have been infected with the Yukon fever and are now madly striving to anticipate one another on the scene of the latest discoveries in that rugged, inhospitable and well nigh inaccessible region.

Few persons who have not visited the interior of British Columbia and Alaska have any conception of the character of the climate, and the gold belt runs through pretty much the same kind of country in both. The open season in Kootenai, Cariboo and the Yukon districts may be said to extend from the latter part of May until the beginning of October. It is not until the end of May that the snow has disappeared from the valleys, and it covers the land again in the early part of October. The winters are truly arctic in character.

To all intents and purposes the mining camps of the north are shut out from all direct communication with civilization. For three months in the winter of 1863 no mails reached the mining camps in Cariboo, and letters received when the pony express finally broke the snow blockade paid a toll of $1 each. The same condition of things was experienced in the Yukon country during the past winter. It cost $1 a pound to freight all kinds of merchandise from Fort Yale, a distance of less than 400 miles, and not a pound of anything either eatable or wearable was obtained from any other source. Everything going into the Yukon country must be subject to a similar tariff.

The main attraction to the experienced gold miner in the Yukon country lies in the fact that the placers thus far discovered are shallow and consequently easy to work.



THE TOWN OF SITKA, THE BASE OF SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW MINING REGION.

A CENTENNIAL OF GERMAN SONG.

In the year 1900 there is to be held in Brooklyn, according to present indications, the greatest German American singing festival which has ever occurred in this country. It is by reason of the fact that each year is adding greatly to the really good singing societies which are scattered all over this land. It should be understood that singing societies from many cities comprised within the borders of the Northeastern saengerbund will be represented at this festival.

The recent festival in Philadelphia was conceded to have been the largest and the best ever held on this side of

KARL F. SCHNEIDER.

the Atlantic. When it is considered that all of the old societies are constantly making efforts to improve by the securing of the best musical directors they can obtain and by the expenditure of large amounts of money, it will readily be seen that in future the festivals to be held will be of far greater importance than any heretofore celebrated.

The object of these festivals is to promote the efficiency of singing and to elevate the standard of music, harmony being the special point of training of the mass of singers. Incidentally it can be said that most of the great tenors, baritones and bassos of the world come from the rank of singers, their exceptional voices having been discovered during the training of these singers and in the contests of skill which have been held from time to time.

Another feature of the song trials, as they are called, is the development of the social feeling. Men belonging to these organizations who are popular make many friendships which last all their lives. In this connection it should be said that the Germans more especially and exceptionally become trained singers, more because of the reason of their association with the best of musical trainers than really because as a mass the singers naturally have remarkable voices. This might be disputed were it not for the fact that very many persons of Teutonic birth or origin have not when first starting as singers good musical ears, but their association in these bands after a time attunes them so well that their voices improve, and under the rigid instruction and discipline they have to undergo in the society they become educated to a lesser or greater extent so that their voices blend.

The preliminary steps toward the festival in 1900 have already been begun in Brooklyn by the appointing of a committee is composed of Dr. John Schildge, Henry Langenau, George Guenther, Franz Beck, August Thiemann, Carl F. Schneider, Louis Maihl, Colonel John Rueger and Henry Loeffler. Of these Messrs. Schneider, Rueger and Loeffler are builders. To a reporter Mr. Schneider said:

"We shall leave nothing undone to make the fest of 1900 the grandest in the history of this country. What we intend to do is to get the American public interested and have it give these festivals some attention. We want to demonstrate that such an affair more than anything else elevates the standard of song. As you know, the steps we have taken so far are simply informal. The committee on place of hall has been formed. When the singing festival was held in this city in 1885, the concerts were given in the Academy of Music and at Coney Island and the picnic at Ridgewood park. For the festival in 1900 we want to have a very large building, so as to accommodate all the singers and the public. The Forty-seventh Regiment armory, which is now being enlarged, although I haven't been down there yet, is, I understand, a very large place, and if it is in any way possible we might try to secure that. Then we shall look around for other places. If the committee finds that none of the places can be secured or that none of them will suit, a large auditorium may be erected."

A Curious Wooden Watch.

The most curious timekeeper perhaps that has ever been made in this country was the work of one Victor Doriot, who lived at Bristol, Tenn., about 20 years ago. This oddity was nothing more or less than a wooden watch. The case was made of brier root, and the inside works, except three of the main wheels and the springs, which were of metal, were made from a piece of an old boxwood rule. The face, which was polished until it looked like a slab of finest ivory, was made from the shoulder blade of an old cow that had been killed by the cars. "Doriot's queer watch," as it was called, was an open faced affair, with a glass crystal, and was pronounced a fine piece of work by all the watchmakers in east Tennessee.

Wild Camels In the Southwest.

It is probably unknown to many that away down in the southwest there still roams a herd of genuine camels. The year before last one was killed on the Southern Pacific railroad. Surveying parties occasionally report seeing the camels, but only at long range, as the animals are so wild they will not permit near approach. There are also some running wild in Sonora, in Mexico. The Indians of the district say the animals have lived there for years. They are all descendants of the camels brought into this country for the government early in the fifties for use in the desert lands of California and Arizona. When the civil war came on and some of the western posts were practically abandoned, the camels wandered away and gradually became wild.

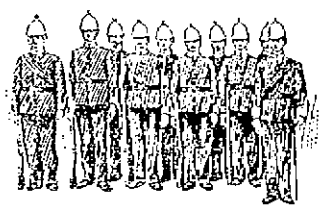
WAR DEFENSES OF AUSTRALIA.

The appearance of Australian troops in the royal procession on the occasion of the diamond jubilee was not only a unique spectacle, but it also illustrated the readiness with which the colonists are prepared to assist in defending their shores against hostile attack.

New South Wales was garrisoned by British troops from its foundation, in 1788, until 1870, when they were withdrawn. In the following year colonial regulars were raised and consisted of one battery of artillery and two companies of infantry. The latter were disbanded in 1872. The force now consists of one field battery, fully equipped with guns and horses, and three garrison batteries.

Men between the ages of 18 and 40 are enlisted for five years and may re-engage for two or five years. A gunner's pay is 2s. 3d. per diem, in addition to free rations. Special rates of working pay are given as well as increased rate of pay on re-engagement. Rewards are given for good conduct, as in the imperial service, but no pensions. The standard height has been reduced to 5 feet 8 inches. Members of the permanent force before being permitted to marry must have served three years, been of good character for two years and have £10 in the savings bank.

The first volunteer force was enrolled in Sydney in 1851, but practically ceased to exist in 1856. In 1860 a second volunteer force was enrolled, consisting in the first instance of two batteries of artillery in Sydney and one in Newcastle, one troop of mounted rifles and 14 companies of rifles in Sydney and suburbs and six companies of rifles in the country districts, numbering 1,656 of all ranks. The mounted rifles ceased to exist in 1862, but in 1867 four batteries of artillery were raised in Sydney, and the several companies of Sydney and suburban rifles were reorganized and formed into two regiments, and grants of land were authorized as part payment to all such volunteers as served continuously and efficiently for a period of five years. In 1874, however, it was deemed expedient to discontinue these grants. During the period of their currency the annual numerical strength of the volunteer force had been raised to 2,884 of all ranks. At the suggestion of Sir W. Jervois and Major General Richardson, C. B., the volunteer forces were again reorganized in 1878. Except in the reserve service, where the maximum age has been fixed at 45 years, volunteers can only be enrolled between the ages of 18 and 40, subject in every instance to a standard examina-



WEST AUSTRALIA INFANTRY.

tion as regards height, chest measurement, sight and general physique.

The annual training of the partially paid force consists of nine days continuously in camp and three detached whole days (six hours each). In addition there are 13 half days (two hours each) for cavalry, eight half days and 20 night drills for artillery, including shot practice, etc. Cavalry and mounted rifles attend a course of musketry annually in addition.

Each corps is inspected annually at one of the daylight parades. Pay is granted according to scale—gunner, sapper or private, 8 shillings a day for continuous training, 8 shillings for each detached day, 4 shillings for half a day and 1 shilling for each night parade, 12 shillings for a course of musketry, with a bonus of £1 12s. at the end of the year if he qualifies as an efficient, and, in case of the engineers, for extra proficiency.

A cadet force has been established in connection with the public school system, which will practically have the effect of training the greater portion of the rising male population to the use of arms. These cadets were in 1891 affiliated with existing partially paid regiments and corps and came under the major general commanding.

With the advent of Major General Hutton, A. D. C., to the command of the forces several changes having for their object increased efficiency, combined with economy, were effected. The cavalry and mounted rifles were formed into a mounted brigade and the cavalry into squadrons instead of troops and districts combined, the mounted rifles (changed from mounted infantry) into companies with combined districts, and squadrons and companies further divided into half squadrons and half companies. The name New South Wales Cavalry regiment was altered to New South Wales lancers. The artillery was divided into three divisions—namely, brigade division field artillery, three batteries, one permanent and two partially paid; first garrison division, three companies, permanent; second garrison division, four companies, partially paid, the term company being adopted for garrison artillery. The engineers and submarine miners, permanent and partially paid, were amalgamated under the title of corps of engineers, then dis-

NEW SOUTH WALES CAVALRY.

tributed into four companies—two field companies, one submarine mining company, permanent and partially paid, and one electric company. The reserve rifle companies were disbanded at the end of 1892, but they have, with few exceptions, reformed into civilian rifle clubs. At the end of 1895 the permanent troops, including the headquarters staff, numbered 628; partially paid troops, 4,191; volunteers, including a regiment of Scottish rifles, 171, and 20 chaplains and medical officers, forming a total of 5,019, to which may be added about 2,000 members of rifle clubs, bringing the number up to 7,000.

Skunks as Pets.

Under a Wisner (Mo.) drug store four small skunks have established themselves, and they are said to be as gentle as kittens. Frequenters of the store are content to admire without being tempted to the familiarity which house cats are apt to engender.

GREATEST OF ENGLISH SPEAKING ACTORS.

London, July 30.—The most renowned member of the theatrical guild in Great Britain today is Sir Henry Irving. Queen Victoria thought sufficiently well of his talents to make him a knight, and now that Augustus Harris is no more Irving is the only Briton in his

HENRY IRVING AT TWENTY.

profession bearing this coveted title. Splendid as he is as an actor, he is even more deserving of laudation for his ability as a stage manager, a producer of plays. London has never seen such productions as this gifted man is giving at his theater, the Lyceum. No American manager or actor has ever risen so high in the estimation of his patrons as Sir Henry stands at present. It is hard for us to understand the position he holds in the stage world over here, for we have nothing like such adulation in America. Sir Henry has been much in demand lately. He has been unveiling monuments, appearing before royalty, entertaining her majesty's colonial troops and otherwise acting as befits the premier of his calling at the recent important epoch in English history, the diamond jubilee.

He doesn't know when he will visit America next and so probably knows that "press notices" there won't do him any good, but his courtesy to newspaper men the world over is well known, and when I sent word that I should like to see him he dispatched a uniformed "nipper" to invite me to his dressing room. It was matinee time, or time for a "morning performance," as they call it, 2 p. m. As I watched Irving in the act of "making up" it occurred to me that his equal in this branch of the actors' art does not exist. He was preparing to impersonate Napoleon, and when he was ready for the stage he looked the little Corsican to the life. Indeed his resemblance to Bonaparte when on the stage has been talked about by all London. Now when he plays Mephisto in "Faust" he is equally faithful to the accepted idea of this devilish individual, yet Napoleon was short and solid looking, and Mephisto must be tall and spare. Not alone in figure, but in facial likeness, is this great artist pre-eminent. While waiting for his cue the actor found time to say something of his career. The first play he remembers seeing was "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This was in 1851. He was 13 years old then, and the Duke of Wellington had been buried that afternoon. "In 1856 I made my first real stage appearance," he went on, "and liked it so well that I've been appearing ever since. In 1867 I first met Miss Ellen Terry. She was playing Katherine in 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and I was Petruchio.

"In 1874 I played 'Hamlet' in the United States. The stage has changed

SIR HENRY IRVING.

HENRY IRVING AT TWENTY-NINE.

much since those early days. The drama today has competitors which were unknown 40 years ago. Then everybody went to the theater. Now many go to the music halls and to so called musical comedy. The conditions are otherwise much changed. The modern drama, with its more intimate and varied representation of life, has produced a new standard of acting. On the other hand, the opportunities for training in modern companies are narrowed, and a full cast now may show deficiencies which did not exist formerly. Then the stage is overcrowded, though to the actor in his prime this is a golden era. The social position of an actor now is quite the antithesis of what it was years ago. Then the country people drying clothes would cry: 'Run and take the things off the hedges! Here come the players!' Imagine such a thing today! An actor nowadays is regarded much the same as his brother in any other walk of life. He is admitted to the homes of cultured and refined people, and even his manager," concluded Sir Henry, "occasionally says 'Good morning!' to him."

HENRY S. ALWARD.

USEFUL THINGS TO KNOW.

For binding up cuts and wounds always use linen, not cotton, as the fibers of cotton are flat and apt to irritate a sore place, while those of linen are perfectly rounded.

On a hot day, when the patient is consumed with fever, the deft nurse does not tell him she would make him some lemonade if she only had some lemons. She will put a cool bandage on his brow and a palm leaf fan beside him and slip quietly away to send for lemons while she crushes the ice and in a short while returns to him with a cold, beady glass of rich lemonade, which the parched lips receive as nectar while the weary eyes are lifted toward her in surprise and gratitude.

An agreeable method of changing the atmosphere in an invalid's room is to pour into a soup plate some good eau de cologne and set fire to it with a match. The cologne will make a pretty flame and impart a delightful, refreshing odor to the air.

For baldness try the following tonic: Liquid ammonia, almond oil and chloroform, each 1 part; alcohol, 5 parts; oil of lemons, 1 dram. Apply freely and often after first thoroughly brushing the hair. This is a mild stimulant and perfectly safe.

CURRENT EVENTS

A MINIATURE REPUBLIC.

How Boys Are Taught the Art of Government.

MAKE LAWS AND ENFORCE THEM.

They Have Courts and Policemen and a Financial System of Their Own—Elections Occur Frequently—Success of a Novel Experiment.

There is still a chance for the street gamin. He need not grow up wild and wicked on the city streets. He can be saved from the slums. The boys' republics show him the way out, and if he is fortunate enough to come under the influences of one of these juvenile

PRESIDENT SMITH OF THE GEORGE JUNIOR REPUBLIC.

colonies he can start the battle of life on an even footing with boys more favored by birth and circumstances. He may even have a slight advantage.

Philanthropic men and women in both New York and Chicago have recently been giving much attention to the unique sociological experiments which have been tried upon the street waifs of these cities with so much apparent success. It has been demonstrated that by this means boys who are rapidly acquiring evil ways and drifting into criminal habits can be made to see their mistake and started toward a life of honest industry and perhaps success.

New York has gone into the experiment deeper than any other state. It has at least half a dozen institutions under the management of various organizations where the juvenile driftwood from the stream of city life is shaped into useful forms—sound timbers and honest planks—for renewing the social structure.

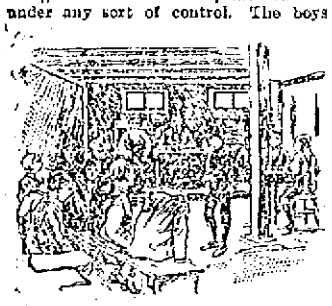
The pioneer of these and the one on which all the others are modeled is the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y. It is named for William B. George, who is really the father of the movement. Mr. George is an earnest young man with a big brain and a bigger heart. For years he had been interested in the street boys and had been their friend in many ways. In 1890 he put into practice a scheme for getting a number of his little friends out of the streets for a few days and into the open country. He had been brought up on a farm himself, and it made him heartsick to compare his own boyhood with that of the little street waifs.

So he took 22 of the slum children out to a farm in Freeville for a three weeks' vacation. He gained so much satisfaction from watching the delight which his young charges manifested in romping through the fields and woods that he at once began preparations for repeating the experiment on a larger scale. The next year he entertained 210 children for two weeks on the Freeville farm.

In 1892 his juvenile guests numbered 265. This was a most daring experiment. Think of managing that number of children all at once! Why, the thought of it would cause even an experienced kindergarten teacher to shudder. And these were not ordinary school children from more or less well regulated homes. They were young bootblacks, newsboys and tenement house children, lawless, mischievous little scamps every one of them.

Then Mr. George began to enlarge his plan. He arranged to have the use of the farm for the whole summer, but he also saw that something must be done to keep the street children busy at least part of the time. In 1893 he began to give 260 children industrial instruction. He engaged a lot of assistants, among them a drillmaster to drill the boys in the manual of arms. He endeavored to make the atmosphere of their home life on the farm a refined and somewhat religious one.

Still the plan seemed to lack something. It was hard to keep the children under any sort of control. The boys



TRIAL BY JURY.

would swear and fight and occasionally commit depredations on the neighbors. They disliked work and had little respect for each other's rights.

Then Mr. George hit upon the plan of forming a miniature republic and solving the troublesome question of control by giving the children self government. It was a distinct innovation in juvenile educational work, but Mr. George understands boy nature, and he was certain that it would work. And it has. In 1894 when he mustered his annual vacation army on the Freeville farm he called them together and told them of his plan.

Mr. George had drafted a form of constitution and had planned a government after our national government, somewhat simplified to meet the conditions. This called for the election of a legislature, a judiciary and a police force. Mr. George reserved the office of president for himself for obvious reasons. He told the boys that they were to make their own laws and enforce them.

No sooner had the preparations for holding the election been begun than the street waifs were interested to a boy. That was the best game they had ever yet taken a hand in. When their legislature was organized and they realized that they were making laws which were to have an actual and immediate effect on their personal welfare, the dignity and importance of their offices became evident.

During the three seasons which the George Junior republic has been in existence the plan of government has been perfected from time to time until now it is safe to say that no more orderly body of children can be found anywhere.

"How in the world do you manage them all?" asked a visitor of Mr. George.

"I don't. They manage themselves," was the reply.

It is true too. Boys who in the city make work for the police and truant officers, when they become citizens of the Freeville republic are transformed into law abiding and industrious youngsters with a serious purpose in life.

Both boys and girls are accepted by Mr. George. He does not choose the best ones either.

The citizens of the Junior republic are divided into sections. Members of one section are farmers, and each one has his little plot of ground where he raises vegetables under the direction of an experienced farmer. Another section devotes its time to landscape gardening, and the boys lay out the grounds in an attractive manner. Still others enter the carpentry class and erect buildings meant for actual use. The girls may choose between cooking, millinery and sewing.

All work is paid for in the money of the republic, which is fashioned after real currency. The pay for unskilled labor is 60 cents a day, for work in the middle grade 70 cents a day and for skilled labor 90 cents a day. The working hours are from 8:30 a. m. until noon. The classification of work is made upon strict standards, and promotions from a lower to a higher grade are only made upon merit.

While work is not compulsory it is necessary, for money is a necessity in

A LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATE MAKES A SPEECH.

this tiny commonwealth as well as in the wider world outside. Meals and lodging must be paid for, while the taxes levied by the republic for the support of the pauper class, the invalid and the government amount to 3 cents a day per capita. The boy who idles away the morning hours soon finds himself without funds, and then he has to undergo the disgrace of eating pauper food at the pauper table.

The police are paid the highest wages. They wear a uniform sprinkled with brass buttons and are armed with clubs, which they seldom have to use. Swearing and fighting are the offenses for which arrests are most often made. There is a prison, and fines are imposed. The judges are elected. The terms of all officers are for short periods, so that election days come frequently. They are the most exciting events in the life of the republic.

After a long and hotly contested campaign woman suffrage has been recognized by the republic, and the girls have a vote. They may even hold office. Mr. George no longer holds the presidential chair, but has resigned it to one of the young citizens. President Smith, the present incumbent, is a bright, intelligent young man who has become one of the permanent citizens of the republic and forms one of the small group who stay at the Freeville farm all the year round.

Another similar institution is the one which has recently been established on a farm near Gardiner, Ulster county, N. Y. It is called the Industrial Colony association and is closely modeled upon the lines of the Freeville republic. The superintendent of the institution is Calvin W. Stewart, a student at the Union Theological seminary.

About 100 boys who are inmates of the Brooklyn Truant home have been organized in about the same manner. They make their own laws, elect their own officers and enjoy the rights of self government generally. Fifty miles north of Chicago is another settlement of a similar character. It is known as Allendale and is governed just as a city is, its government embracing all the features of municipal machinery.

All these institutions are veritable training schools for citizens, and, while it may be too early to say so, it seems that the question of what to do with our city waifs has at last been answered.

SEWELL FORD.

A LOFTY AMBITION.

The Mayor of Manitou Lays Claim to Pike's Peak.

While Professor Andree is making his great aerial swoop at the north pole Dr. Albert G. Lewis is preparing to walk off with Pike's peak—no, not exactly walk off with the peak, but with a clear and incontrovertible title to that big bowlder. Truly this is enterprise with a very large E. Indeed if the fact were not a matter of official record few would give it credence.

But it is even so. Dr. Lewis, mayor of Manitou, the little Colorado town that nestles at the foot of the lordly peak, not only claims ownership of this the highest accessible mountain top in the Rockies, but will soon lay his claim before the supreme court of the United States and demand immediate and undisputed possession of the noble old landmark.

This astonishing claim is based upon a filing made by Dr. Lewis under date of Feb. 2, 1889, when at the Pueblo land office he made an old soldier's declaratory statement upon land which includes the entire summit of Pike's peak.

Lewis made this filing immediately after the issuance of President Cleveland's proclamation transferring the entire mountain from the war department to the department of the interior. In the face of the rigors of perpetual cold and in spite of all obstacles he took up his residence on the peak and maintained it during the three years requisite to the completion of his title. He

ALBERT G. LEWIS.

also made all the necessary improvements, and, although the opportunity to make the regulation filing was denied him at the land office, he insists that his residence and work entitle him to the property. He has employed a corps of able lawyers to manage his case and says he will fight for his rights until he has obtained them.

Should the supreme court decide that his claim is valid the doctor will come into possession of one of the most valuable properties ever owned by mortal man. He will have control of the most famous mountain peak in the world. The tens of thousands of tourists who go to the top of the peak at $5 per tourist would be at his mercy, and his income from this source would be enormous. Then he could tax the cogwheel road that runs up to the summit and levy all sorts of tribute from those to whom privileges and franchises were accorded and in various other ways put valuable feathers in his nest.

FANNIE HAYES TO MARRY.

Engagement of the Daughter of the Late Ex-President.

A good many of those who figured in public life at Washington 20 years ago will remember "Little Fannie" Hayes, who came with her father and mother from her home in Ohio and lived at the White House. She is the only daughter of the late ex-President Hayes, and now she is to be married.

The young man who has won her heart and whom she will wed in September is Ensign Harry E. Smith, U. S. N., of Fremont, O. The young man is an instructor on the United States training ship Constellation at Newport, R. I. The young folks have known each other all their lives, and the proposed marital arrangement is a joy to all their relatives and friends.

Miss Hayes is a particularly fine type of American womanhood. The violet eyes and light brown hair that were so

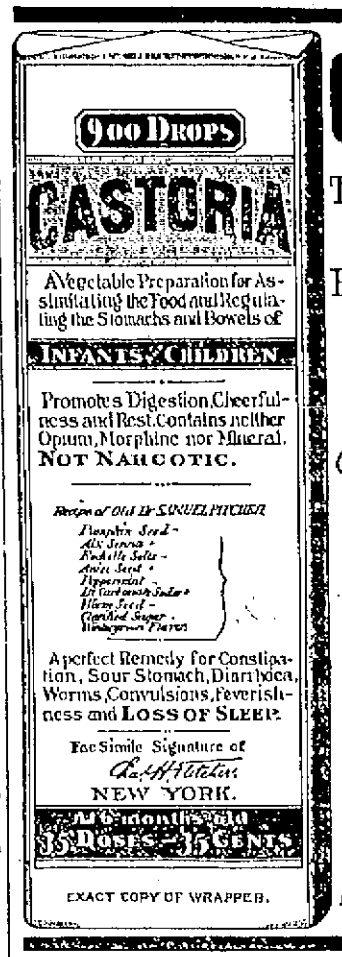
MISS FRANCES HAYES.

much admired when she was in short skirts are still hers, and added to these are the refinements of beauty in face and form that developed in after years.

Besides her physical charms Miss Hayes has many intellectual graces and talents. She bears a strong resemblance to her mother, who was a woman of lovely character and rare mental endowments.

Button Thermometer.

The button thermometer is the latest novelty in the way of decoration for the coat and vest. The glass tube encircles the celluloid button, with the markings in white on the groundwork outside of the tube. The bulb is in the center. It makes a handsome as well as a useful decoration. When the wearer is asked if it is hot enough for him, he can refer to his thermometer and give an intelligent answer.



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—OF—

Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 247 CENTRAL STREET.

Red Hot Prices

Children's Kid and Russet, Spring Heel, sizes 6 to 8, 39c.
Children's " " " " " " 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's " Boots, sizes 3 to 6, only 25c.
Children's Russet Button and Lace Shoes, sizes 9 to 11, only 65c.
Misses' " " " " " " 12 to 2, " 75c.
Ladies' " Oxfords, all sizes, 50c.
Men's Patent Leather Oxfords, all sizes, $1.
Men's White Tennis, white soles, 50c.
Men's " Canvas Shoes, leather soles, $1.25.

If there is anything in the shoe line you want, there is only one place to get it, and that is at

Boulger's White Shoe Stores

115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

FARRELL'S BARGAIN STORE

GREAT

STOCK-TAKING SALE

$10,000 Worth of

Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Soft Finished Waists Laundered Waists, Underskirts, Dress Skirts, Aprons and Wrappers Outing Shirts, Neckwear, Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, Laundered and Unlaundered Shirts, in fact everything in Ladies' and Gents' Furnishings marked down and must be closed out within the next ten days.

PRICES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

SEE OUR WINDOWS.

S. T. FARRELL

109 and 111 Central Street.

CATELY & PEARSON, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS

Patents obtained. Patent law a specialty. 44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

A Rare Opportunity

to own a house that will pay $75 per month net. 13 tenements and store that rents for $1352.00 per year, can be bought for $10,000 at

DONOVAN & WANSUR'S

Room 1, Swan Building, 20 Central street. Lowell, Mass., Telephone 406-4.

Lakeview Park

WEEK OF JULY 26th.

One of the best free out door entertainments ever offered to the patrons will be seen in the

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS

Assisted by

Fox and Ward,

The premier fun makers and the California Trio famous Vocalists. The first part will be a superb olio and will conclude with a laughable comedy,

Dimsey's Troubles.

PARK FREE CENTS.

LAKEVIEW THEATRE

BEGINNING MONDAY, JULY 12th.

LAKEVIEW OPERA COMPANY

In Balfe's Romantic Opera,

BOHEMIAN GIRL

ADMISSION, 10, 15, 25c.

Performances Afternoon and Evening.

GLEN FOREST

3 Days: Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 29, 30 and 31, at 3 and 8 o'clock.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF

Corman's Original

ALABAMA TROUBADOURS

BEST COLORED CO. ON EARTH.

The Best Colored Artists,
The Best Colored Singers,
The Best Colored Dancers,
The Best Colored Comedians,
The Best Colored Acrobats,
The Best Colored Cake Walkers.

Best Programme ever placed before the public and

THE GREAT CAKE WALK.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 26th, 27th and 28th,

2 Grand Concerts by L. L. & H. Band

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

NEW SPECIAL ATTRACTION THE ZOO

LOWELL AND HAVERHILL TO

Salisbury Beach via Str. Merrimack

Electric cars leave for Haverhill to connect with steamer daily at 1.30 A. m.

On and after June 30, Half Holiday Excursion daily, except Mondays. Cars leave Lowell to connect with steamer at 12 m. 40 miles for 25c. Steamer stops at Newburyport. Special rates for parties of fifty or more.

S. W. GEORGE, Agent, Haverhill.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

Our Market Contains

Everything Seasonable and Appetizing. Spring Lamb, Fresh Veal, etc., Choice Vegetables, Celery, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Water Melons, Etc., Etc.

If you are looking for quality give us a call.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers

416 MIDDLESEX STREET.

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Undertaker AND Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION 614-4

☞ Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

THE RECORD IS BROKEN

All other offers in this line are nothing when this one is considered.

W. F. Trumbell Will Sell a

LARGE WALNUT UPRIGHT

PIANO FOR $98.00

Stool, Cover and Book are included. Who can say that Trumbell does not lead in great bargains. Come tomorrow if you will have this fine Piano for almost nothing.

101 Westford St.

Is the Place.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

PETER J. BRADY, GROCER

448 Corham Street.

Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices

Try our "BIG TWELVE" brand of flour the best in the city

Saturday, Aug. 14th

Is Quarter Day at

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK

4 Per Cent.

Compounded semi-annually is the record since opening.

273 Central and 4 Corham.

WANT COLUMN.

KITCHEN GIRL wanted at 49 Hase. Corp. A young lady preferred.

LOST $10.—On Coburn street Saturday. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to 75 Coburn street.

WANTED.—Situation in office or store in Lowell by young man capable and willing to do good work. Best of references given. Address L., "Nashua Telegraph," Nashua, N. H.

AN EXPERIENCED double entry lady bookkeeper desires position. Best references. Address L., Sun office.

A STORAGE.—For pianos, carriages, furniture, safes, J. McDonald, 30 John, 467 G. H. Frost, 120 Central.

WANTED—Two men for permanent situation. $50 per month. Call at 26 Central street, Room 2. F. J. H.

WAGONS.—1 grocers, 1 democrat, 1 light covered spring wagon. These wagons are high grade and are to be sold below cost. 99 Hobbs street.

STORE AND TENEMENT TO LET.—152 Market street, John Whitty.

ROOMS TO LET—In the Sun building. Inquire at Sun office.

WANTED.—Everybody to know that we are first class carpenters at 452 Market street. John W. Kloman, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

BARN TO LET in Belvidere. Apply at 5 Everett street.

TO LET.—A four-room tenement, 79 Chestnut street.

LADY with good references to work at home in spare time; can make $5 to $12 a week. No books or canvassing, work light and respectable; permanent position to right party; we furnish work and teach you free. Send 10c. for sample and instructions. The Carter Chemical Co., 120 So. Second street, Phila.

FOR SALE.—A Victor bicycle in good order. Will sell for $30. Inquire at Sun Office.

GENTLEMEN.—Remember the cheapest place to have your clothing cleaned and repaired is at L. W. Baldwin's, room 9, Associate building, cor. Merrimack and Worthen streets.

FOR SALE.—Near Salem Street, a 7 room cottage house in good repair. Must be sold on account of sickness. Price $1350. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central Street.

FOR SALE.—A number of good boarding and lodging houses at different prices and different locations. Some of them will be sure to suit you if you are looking for anything in that line. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central Street.

FOR SALE.—On June Street, nearly new cottage house in first class repair, large lot of land, all modern improvements. Price only $1700. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central Street.

TO LET.—A nice large basement well lighted, can be used for calling or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., one price jewelers 50 Central street.

LADIES.—Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c., stamps, for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Near Lakeview avenue, 7 room cottage house, large lot of land. Price $1200. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central Street.

WANTED.—All young and old men to bring their old clothes to Fred F. Low's Dye house and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 471 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

FOR SALE.—On Shaw Street, good 2-story house in first class repair; good workshop, lot of fruit. Price very low. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central Street.

FOR SALE.—7 miles from Lowell, good farm of 100 acres; good barn, fine house, lots of fruit. If you want a farm this will suit you. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central Street.

CAN'T SLEEP.—Confound the bugs. You can if you use Noonan's sure death to bugs, 25c. at Dows, Central street; A. Moore, Gorham street, pharmacies.

Carriages

No matter how good will get out of order.

The old proverb, "A stitch in time," etc., is remarkably apt here.

Promptness in attending to small things saves money and time.

Our specialty is repairing. We do careful, conscientious work, and our prices are reasonable.

THE SAWYER CARRIAGE CO.

WORTHEN ST.

LOWELL TRUNK MANUFACTORY

At 70 and 72 Middlesex street, Old Wooden Building, is the place to call and select a Trunk OR ANY KIND OF Traveling Outfit.

We make a specialty of repairing Trunks. Do not wait until you are going on your vacation to have your Trunk repaired. Remember the place, 70 to 72 Middlesex street, Old Wooden Building. P. F. Deyine, Prop.

You Have Struck the Right Place

When you have found

PETER WATSON'S

Celebrated Bakeries

For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at

52, to 60 Charles Street, and 465 Lawrence Street.

If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

Lowell High Grade

FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price,

Highest in Standard.

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E. N. Wood & Co.,

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Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

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J. H. RILEY,

Hotline, Nos. 90 and 102 Lakeview Avenue

Telephone Number 474-4.

$34 A Fine Piano, seven octaves, made by Lord & Co., I will sell for $34.

GEORGE A. GARDNER, 20 Prescott Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Steamship Tickets.

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Allan, Anchor, Warren, French, German and Italian steamship lines to or from Boston, New York, Liverpool and Queenstown. Drafts issued for one pound and upwards on Ireland, England, Scotland and all parts of the world. English sovereigns and Canada bills bought at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street.

A Red Hot Tea Store.

We have made our store red hot. "Call and see it," with the way we have hustled out the tables with a pound of 50 cent Tea. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 46 Merrimack st.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

The telephone or postal card will reach Rourke & Sullivan and bring you the best coal at the lowest prices. Tel. 156-3.

Burn Wilson's Coal.

Do not get caught this year on the rise in the price of coal. Place your order today with W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street.

It was an interesting talk that Solon W. Stevens gave to the summer class in nature studies and current events at Miss Noyes' studio yesterday afternoon. He spoke on "The Life and Works of Mendelssohn."

LYNN OFFICIALS HERE.

The members of the Lynn city government were in this city yesterday and looked through City hall and Memorial building.

The party was in charge of City Messenger Allen and was piloted through the building by City Messenger Going. Afterwards the party went to Lakeview for dinner.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.

JAMES McGANN PAINFULLY INJURED WHILE AT PLAY.

While at play, last night, James McGann, aged 13 years, fell down the flight of stairs leading from Chelmsford street to the Northern station and received a compound fracture of the left arm and the fingers of his right hand were dislocated.

VESPER REGATTA

WILL BE HELD TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

The regatta of the Vesper club will be held tomorrow on the river opposite the boat house.

Following are the entries for the different events:

Four oared working boat, two miles with turn. White crew, stroke, A. G. Smith, No. 2, A. F. Coburn, No. 3, L. F. Foss, bow, A. Homer.

Dark blue—Stroke, G. S. Cheney, No. 2, Abbott Martin, No. 3, C. F. Young, bow, W. S. Coburn.

Single working boat—handicap, two miles turn, scratch, W. F. Stevens, B. Brett, A. Homer, A. F. Coburn, J. F. Hall, Ward Coburn, Leo Miller, [illegible]

The handicaps are not as yet made up and will be given later. There will probably be a junior four oared race, but the matter has not as yet been settled.

Tandem canoe, one-half mile straightaway—Crow one, W. Coburn, Carney. Crew two, Smith, A. Coburn. Crew three, Miller, Brett. Crew four, Martin, Young.

Four paddle canoe—Three-fourths of a mile straightaway—Crew one, Carney, Coburn, Martin, Young. Crew two, Brett, Stevens, Miller, Wait. Crew three, Smith, Coburn, Knapp, Butterfield.

BASE BALL.

Tomorrow's one game will be a red-hot one for the Mathews will use more attempts to beat the Emeralds. It is the battle of the leaders. Connors will pitch again and the Mathews will have a good time trying to hit him. Manager Thornton will put up a strong team against the Emeralds. The game is the only one to be played tomorrow, as the circus will have the Fair Grounds and it will be played at Mountain Rock.

George Mahoney, the mammoth pitcher, in speaking to a couple of the Y.M.C.I.'s after the game Wednesday night, said: "If you fellows want to defeat those kids (the Emeralds), you can't let a single ball go through you, or muff a single fly, for they are the greatest team of kids I ever saw, and they can do any semi-professional team in the state."

It is probable that there will be three games next week.

A fine ball game will be contested on the South common tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the South Ends and the Florence club of Dracut will meet for the second time this season. The first meeting of these two teams occurred on the North common in connection with the Fourth of July celebration, and the South Ends were victorious by the close score of 3 to 0.

The Florence club has strengthened their team considerably, and will try hard to win the second game.

The South Ends will also have several new players, so that the game promises to be as good as any played on the common for quite a while.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Washington—

Washington ....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—2
Baltimore ....2 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 2—8

Batteries—King, German and McGuire; Corbett and Clarke.

At Chicago—

Chicago ....0 0 0 1 3 1 0 0 1—6
Pittsburg ....4 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 5—12

Batteries—Griffith and Donohue; Hawley and Merritt.

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

At Pawtucket—

Pawtucket ....1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—3
New Bedford ....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Batteries—McCafferty and Buelow; Day and Stanhope.

At Newport—

Newport ....0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0—5
Brockton ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Foley and Crisham; Pettinger and Shea.

At Taunton—

Fall River ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 —2
Taunton ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Batteries—Cronin and McManus; McGamewell and Burke.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Syracuse—Two games.

Syracuse ....0 1 0 2 1 2 5 0 —11
Wilkesbarre ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Batteries—Lampe and Ryan; Johnson and Gonding.

Syracuse ....4 0 3 0 1 0 2 0 —10
Wilkesbarre ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Batteries—Kissinger and Shaw; Keenan and Diggins.

Providence at Buffalo, postponed; wet grounds.

Scranton at Montreal, postponed, rain. Springfield at Toronto, postponed; rain.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 31 MERK ST.

ON GRAND CIRCUIT

Bumps Wins the Pace in Fast Time.

MANY SMASHUPS AND BOGASH BADLY INJURED.

Races Put Over on Account of Rain.

Cleveland, July 30.—This was the red letter day at the grand circuit races, and the free-for-all pace, with Star Pointer, Joe Patchen and Lottie Lorraine as the starters, was the principal attraction. The day was perfect, the sun shinning brightly and the track was in fine condition. The 2:08 pace, unfinished, was settled in one heat, Bumps taking first money. There was a burst of applause, which rose to a shout, when Star Pointer, Joe Patchen and Lottie Lorraine came on the track. Pointer had the pole, with Joe Patchen next. Pointer and Patchen went away like a double team. The first quarter was covered in 30¾ and the half in 1:01¾. Turning into the stretch, Pointer went half a length ahead of Patchen and held the lead to the wire, Patchen being second and Lottie Lorraine third. Time, 2:04. Pointer won the next two heats with ease. The 2:13 pace, in which Red Seal was the favorite, was an exciting contest. Driver Clark, behind Claus Forester, was thrown from his sulky in the first heat. In the fourth heat Hermetic fell and a general smashup resulted, which spilled Drivers Owen, Sanders and Kelly and smashing a sulky, but nobody was injured. In the 5th heat Frank Bogash, driver of Fairview, was pitched from his sulky and one horse passed over him. He received a bad injury to his spine, the extent of which cannot now be determined. Bessie Leach won the race after two heats had been taken by Wentworth, the favorite being distanced. The 2:23 trot was won by Octavia, the favorite, after Wynema had won the first heat.

TOO WET FOR RACING AT RIGBY.

Portland, Me., July 30—The races at Rigby yesterday were put over until today on account of rain.

STABLE GOSSIP.

Many Lowell people will attend the Dover races.

Ed. Geers, with the Village farm stable, keeps up his winning clip at Cleveland. The first day of the meeting his horses won $3000.

It has been published that the four days' meeting at Dover next week will begin Tuesday. This is wrong. The racing will begin on Monday.

Gentry, an exhibition mile in 2:07, and Bumps, a race mile in a field of 12 2:05 1-2, the same day, sounds strangely. Gentry's performance, however, was over a half mile track in a cold, strong wind, and Bumps was over a mile track with plenty of wind in his lungs.

The 2-year old pacer, Billy Andrews, has worked a half-mile over the Readville track in 1:04 1-2, which stamps him as a phenomenally fast pacer. It is doubtful if he will be started in any races this year, as his owner thinks of reserving him for the more important events of next season.

Mr. Frank E. Putnam of Lowell has a fine brother to Bumps, 2:06 1-2, that recently stopped a mile close to the 2:20 notch at Readville.

VARNUM AVENUE LINE

WILL BE CONSTRUCTED WITHOUT DELAY.

The Lowell and Suburban Street Railway company has filed a bond with F. E. Dunbar, Esq., representing the Pawtucketville petitioners for the extension of electric car service through Varnum avenue, that it will have the extension completed and in operation by January 1, 1898.

The company also agrees to lay its tracks up Varnum avenue as far as Lexington avenue. This will accommodate those who may have business with the Lowell General hospital, and also the residents in this vicinity.

The work of grading for the construction of the track will be commenced immediately.

The track, by vote of the city council, will be laid in the centre of the street.

It is said that the residents of Pawtucketville have been assured of 15-minute time on this new line, when completed.

TWO RUNAWAY GIRLS.

SEARCHED FOR IN FALL RIVER BY POLICE.

According to a dispatch from Fall River, Inspector Allen of this city was in that city Wednesday looking for three runaway Lowell girls. One of them had left a letter postmarked Fall Fall River, July 21, in which it urged two sisters named Leonard to bring "Bessie" with them, the letter being signed "F. H. S."

Inspector Allen found that an "ad" had been inserted in the Fall River Globe last week calling for girls to join a theatrical troupe and the copy for it was identical with the writing in the letter. The "ad" was signed "George E. Gorman," but was inserted by Frank B. Hubin, who was identified by an employe of the Globe.

Hubin was locked up and after giving many false answers to Inspectors Perron and Allen, finally confessed that he had used Gorman's name, the latter being a responsible booking agent in Boston. Hubin, however, denied any knowledge of the Leonard girls or Bessie, but showed a number of letters he had received from other girls. The police are looking for the girls, while Hubin, it is said, has jumped the town.

Frank Hubin is well known in Lowell having spent a season here at the old Bijou theatre when Al. Haynes was in it. He was a mechanic about the place and ran small wonder hall shows.

When Noah's Ark and the other shows came to the South common this month, Hubin was with them and on the fifth of July ran a small tent show on the common. It is supposed that he took his show along with the Noah's Ark people who went to Fall River from here.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Beauty is your Duty

Abundant, glossy hair, is beauty's crowning glory.
To wear this crown, use

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

NOW FOR A BIG RACE

MR. FONTAINE ACCEPTS MR. RICHARD'S CHALLENGE.

Their Horses Will Meet at the Lowell Fair Grounds.

All the talk about the comparative stepping qualities of the horses owned by Mr. Fontaine and Mr. Richards has culminated in a match race.

Mr. Fontaine called at The Sun office this morning and stated that he had accepted the challenge of Mr. Richards for a race somewhere near the middle of August.

Now the local horse world is all agog as to who will win the bet.

It will be remembered that the two fast mares have met twice before and each has a winning race to her credit.

The Fontaine mare is now in the hands of Trainer Barker of Lowell and the Richards animal is taking her preparatory work at Mystic.

MADE A MISTAKE IN THE MAN.

A conversation that was highly amusing was overheard in front of the Sun building yesterday afternoon. The report on one of the bulletins was the speedy report of the jury in the case of O'Neil, finding him guilty of murder in the first degree. A couple of old chaps read it with an astonished look, and one said to the other, "I knew he would come to that, because when he was around here, it was a wonder he was not murdered for the way he acted in selling the A.P.A. Herald." The other man said, "What are you talking about? Sure that isn't the O'Neil that was selling the A.P.A. papers. That's another O'Neil." And the other old chap said, "Are you sure of that?" "Yes," said the other. "Well," the old chap replied, "I am just as sure that the other man will meet with the same fate some day." That is the opinion people have of the notorious A.P.A. newsboy that pestered the public during the rage of A.P.A.-ism in our city.

WITH THE POLICE.

HAPPENINGS IN AND OUT OF COURT OF INTEREST.

A tramp applying for lodgings at the Manchester, N. H., police station last evening had in his possession a Humber bicycle which he acknowledged having stolen in this city on Wednesday evening. An officer will go to Manchester today to investigate.

A small boy amused himself this morning by throwing a ball on the awning over the window of the Lowell Packing and Provision company. He had quite an enjoyable time until he threw his ball a trifle low. Then his joy was turned to grief, for he broke a large pane of glass and the police were called. Inspector Donaldson took his name and then sent him home.

SHOVED THE QUEER.

Early last evening a tall, well dressed young man, wearing a suit of light clothing, a light brown hat, and carrying an umbrella, hailed a boy on Middlesex street, and passing him a bill requested him to go into the Union market and purchase for him four pounds of beefsteak. The boy did as requested and gave the bill to the clerk, who upon examining it, found that it was not a $5 note, as he had at first supposed, but was a $1 bill which had been bunglingly raised to a higher denomination. The slick young man on the outside watched the proceeding within and seeing that the clerk was on to his game, made his escape.

POLICE COURT, PICKMAN, J.

Of the six drunks Owen Gaffney got the only sentence, two months in jail.

James Burke, charged with assault and battery, was discharged.

James Downey, pleading guilty of assault and battery upon John Molloy, a Dracut case, was fined $1.

The police this morning learned that the man arrested in Manchester for larceny of a bicycle is not wanted here but in Fall River.

A LOCAL QUESTION

That Lowell People Will do Well to Carefully Consider.

The great freethinker Hume was never so badly puzzled for an answer as when peremptorily asked by a lady at Bath, to declare, upon his honor as a gentleman, whether he would choose his confidential domestic from such as held his own principles or from those who conscientiously believed the eternal truths of Revelation. He frankly decided in favor of the latter. Another question that concerns Lowell people is just as easily answered. If common sense is any guide which of a dozen articles can be depended upon; one in use among our people, weighed in the balance and not found wanting, sustained by statements from residents, or one untried in the locality, without any local backing?

Mr. G. S. Emerson of 512 Westford street endorses Doan's Kidney Pills as follows: He says: "I have been engaged in the grocery trade in Lowell for twenty years and during the time I have done a lot of driving. This, if not the immediate cause of my trouble, certainly aggravated it. There was a very tender spot over the left kidney and frequent desire to urinate, dizziness, headache and constant backache. I read what Doan's Kidney Pills were doing among sufferers in Lowell and resolved to try a box. I got it from Ellingwood's & Co.'s, Merrimack and Central street, and I was surprised with the immediate relief. I felt better after only a few doses, and continuing them, I am today perfectly free of all the aches and pains and the credit is due to Doan's Kidney Pills. You can use my name as much as you like. I have quite an extended acquaintance through driving through the city for twenty-six years, and I will vouch for what they have done for me."

For sale by all dealers—price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

WANTED—An experienced grocery clerk. Address P. P., Sun office.

THE SHIP WAS RAIDED

BY CUSTOM OFFICERS WHO DEMANDED DUTIES.

An Englishman Criticizes the High Tariff System as Inconsistent With Our Free Institutions.

C. P. Brooks, director of the textile school, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cameron of Westford street, arrived home from Europe yesterday.

They came on the Dominion line steamer Canada which docked in Boston yesterday.

Under the new Dingley law a duty is placed on personal wearing apparel and effects purchased on the other side exceeding $100 in value. A corps of men from the custom house and appraiser's office met the ship, examined the baggage of the passengers and collected the duty. Foreigners aboard the ship were exempted from the provisions of the law, because the collectors were not quite sure of their position in relation to natives of other countries.

Mr. Simpson was taxed $22.33 for his bundle.

Rt. Hon. George H. Reid who is on his way home from the queen's jubilee, arrived in New York Wednesday, and saw the raid on the ship by the custom officers. He said:

"You have a grand country, but you are all wrong in your system of big duties. You are first in the liberty of your political institutions—at least, you aim at that, and you are very near it—but your beneficent system of free intercourse in trade among your states does not extend to other countries. When the commerce of the United States is as free as the liberties of her people, then America will quickly become the center of Anglo-Saxon supremacy."

LOWELL HEBREW CLUB

WILL WORK THE DEGREE OF TRAITOR NEXT SUNDAY.

Sol Rubin, president of the Lowell Hebrew Independent club, sends out the following notices to members of the club:

You are requested to attend a special meeting on Sunday, August 1st, at 7 o'clock p. m., at Marston hall, to hear report of I.O.O.F., to receive charter, and a good time all round.

Notice—The degree of traitor will be performed, as at the time of Ezra the Scribe, at the second temple at Jerusalem. A good attendance is requested. A fine of 25 cents for not attending.

This degree is performed very rarely in America and promises to be one of the most elaborate and most beautiful representations ever given in this vicinity.

THE DAM BROKE.

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., FLOODED WITH RUSHING WATER.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Middletown, Conn., July 30.—At 8 o'clock this morning a dam 40 feet burst, letting down a tremendous volume of water. A huge stone crashed through the factory of William Wilcox's lock shop, and the lower floor was flooded. The water is still rushing.

STILL AT IT. TARIFF OR NO TARIFF

We are still at it. Work and ha, ha all the day long. New bargains added daily

The Great Ha, Ha Sale

Will go down in history as one of the greatest

BARGAIN TREATS

Of the nineteenth century. This will peradventure be the last week of ha, ha, so we advise those who have not visited us, as well as those who contemplated coming again to come this week sure and freely indulge in the

HA, HA BARGAINS!!

Which will positively not be seen again for years and years to come. Laugh and be happy, ha, ha, ha. Space will not allow many items in this issue. Below are a few of the exceptional things. Values The Talk of the Town:

Cloak and Suit Dept.

Skirts. Ha, Ha, Ha, 49c., worth $1.00.
Skirts. Ha, Ha, Ha, 69c., worth $1.50.
Suits. Ha, Ha, Ha, $1.98, worth $5.
Suits. Ha, Ha, Ha, $2.98, worth $7 to $10.
Suits. Ha, Ha, Ha, $4.98, worth $10 to $20.
Jackets. Ha, Ha, Ha, $1.98, worth $5 and $6.
Jackets. Ha, Ha, Ha, $2.98, worth $8 to $15.
Jackets. Ha, Ha, Ha, $4.17, worth $10 to $15.
Capes. Ha, ha, ha, 49c., worth 2.00 to 4.00.
Capes. Ha, ha, ha, $2.69, worth 7.00 to 10.00.
Capes. Ha, ha, ha. $4.98, worth 10.00 to 20.00.
Shirt Waists. Ha, ha, ha, 19c., worth 50c. to 1.00.
Shirt Waists. Ha, ha, ha, 49c., worth 75c. and 1.00.

Petticoat Department.

Petticoats, Blacks and Linens, ha, ha, ha, 49c., worth 75c.
Petticoats, Blacks and Linens, ha, ha, ha, 69c., worth 1.00.
Petticoats, Blacks and Linens, ha, ha, ha, 96c., worth 1.50.

Millinery Department.

Untrimmed Hats, ha, ha, ha, 7c., worth 50c. and 75c.
Untrimmed Hats, ha, ha, ha, 19c., worth 1.00 to 2.00.
Trimmed Millinery marked down to the lowest notch in our recollection. See the Trimmed Hats you can buy for **$1.98** and **$2.98.**
Printers' ink cannot describe them adequately.

Boots and Shoes Dept.

Ladies' Soolma Kid Button Boots, 97c. a pair, ha, ha.
Ladies' Extra Fine Vici Kid Tan Boots, 2.19 a pair, ha, ha.
Ladies' Sample Boots, 3.00 kinds, 1.69 a pair, ha, ha.
Children's Black and Tan Oxfords, 79c. a pair, ha, ha.
Misses' Button and Lace Boots, 93c., ha, ha.

The Grand ha, ha Demonstration on Cotton Underwear still going on at the same Ridiculously Low Prices. Yours Always,

THE BON MARCHE DRY GOODS COMPANY,

THE BARGAIN CREATORS, Merrimack and Kirk Streets.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.

CENTRAL STREET.

This Morning We Begin a Great Clearing Out Sale of

Made-up Summer Garments

The prices at which we have marked new and stylish goods are remarkably low. Some of the lots are small and will go quickly. Read what we offer.

Handsome Silk Capes $2.75 and $5.00, down from $4.50 and $9.00.

Kersey and Covert Cloth Jackets, Black and Colored, $3.50 and $4.50, down from $5.00 and $10.00.

Black Cheviot Tailor Made Suits, braid trimmed, silk lined Jackets, $8.50, down from $14.00.

Blue Serge Suit, silk lined Jackets, $5.00, down from $8.50.

Sample Suits, including Broadcloth, Serges, Cheviots, Mixtures and Covert Cloths at $5.00, $7.50 and $10.00, down from $10.00, $15.00 and $20.00.

Muslin Suits at $1.00 each, down from $3.50.

Linen Crash Skirts at 75c., $1.25 and $1.75.

Pique and Duck Skirts at 75c., $1.25 and $2.50.

Figured Brilliantine Skirts at 98c. and $1.50.

Cashmere, Serge, Mohair, Cheviot, Moire and Brocade Silks from $3.50 to $10.00.

50 doz. Shirt Waists, made to sell for 98c., down to 50c.

All our fine Waists that sold from $1.75 to $3, down to $1 and $1.25.

Linen Crash and Duck Suits at $2.50, worth $4.50.

Cook, Taylor & Co.

O'Donnell & Gilbride Co.

Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets.

Two More Days of Rare Bargains

IN

Hosiery, Knit Underwear and Men's Summer Hosiery.

Ladies' Hosiery.

200 dozen Hermsdorf black and tan, 40-guage Cotton Hose, spliced soles and heels, plain and drop stitch, reduced to 19c., three pairs for 50c.

The balance of our 40-guage shaped seamless black Cotton Stockings, reinforced heels and toes, the best ever offered at 10c. a pair, 3 pairs for 25c.

A small quantity of 60-guage Lisle Hose, together with about 60 dozen extra fine Combed Maco Cottons, special soles and heels, 37½c. and 50c. quality, last chance at 4 pairs for $1.

A small lot of children's 1 by 1 rib fast black Cotton Stockings, double knees at 10c. a pair, 3 pairs for 25c.

Ladies' Richelieu Rib Lisle Vests, regular 25c. quality, at 12½c. each, half price.

Ladies' superior quality shaped Jersey Vests, lisle finish, low neck and sleeveless, 50c. quality, 19c. each.

Children's "Howard" shaped Jersey Vests regular 35c. quality at 19c. each.

Ladies' Linen Collars.

25 doz. Cape Collars, guaranteed 2000 fine linen, at the extraordinary low price of 5c. each.

Linen Chemisettes reduced from 25c. to 9c. each.

Jewelry.

Several dozen sterling silver, hand enameled and pearl Shirt Waist Sets, at 10c. each.

A few gross superior quality, hard enamelled rolled plate sets, reduced from 75c. to 49c. each.

Leather Goods.

A quantity of superior quality Boston Shopping Bags, always sold $1 and $1.25, Friday and Saturday at 79c.

1 lot Corduroy Shopping Bags, reduced from $1.25 to 87½c. each.

Several gross Leather Purses, reduced from 19c. to 5c. each.

Men's Furnishings.

1 case Vests and Drawers reduced to 19c. each.

William's silky fibre Balbriggan Shirts, reduced to 29c. each.

A limited quantity extra quality Howard Jersey Shirts and Drawers, reduced to 39c., Friday and Saturday only.

Outing Shirts.

50 dozen Giant Cheviot Shirts, felled seams, 36 inches long, bona fide 50c. value, at 39c. each.

50 dozen laundered and unlaundered collarless Madras Shirts, fine woven colorings, 25c. quality at 50c. each.

50 dozen laundered Percale Shirts, collar and cuffs attached, reduced from 59c. to 39c. each.

Men's Half Hose.

5 cases fine quality random mixed Hose, reinforced heels and toes, extraordinary value at 3 pairs for 25c.

100 dozen Imported Hermsdorf 40-guage black cotton Hose, three thread soles and heels, never retailed less than 19c. a pair, now 12½c. each.

Neckwear—Half Price.

50 dozen fine silk Neckwear, Tecks, Four-in-Hands, Bows, reduced from 50c. sale price 25c. each.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE CO.

Importers Hosiery, Underwear, Gloves, Veilings, Leather Goods & Jewelry.